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NACA**RESEARCH MEMORANDUM****PERFORMANCE OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE XJ34-WE-32 TURBOJET
ENGINE OVER A RANGE OF ENGINE AND FLIGHT CONDITIONS**

By John E. McAulay, Adam E. Sobolewski, and Ivan D. Smith

Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory
Cleveland, Ohio**FOR REFERENCE****NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS ROOM**

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RESEARCH MEMORANDUMPERFORMANCE OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE XJ34-WE-32 TURBOJET ENGINE
OVER A RANGE OF ENGINE AND FLIGHT CONDITIONS

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SUMMARY

Performance of the compressor, combustor, and turbine operating as integral parts of the XJ34-WE-32 turbojet engine was determined in the Lewis altitude wind tunnel over a wide range of flight conditions. This investigation was conducted with the electronic control inoperative.

The peak compressor efficiency decreased from about 0.84 to 0.79 as altitude was increased from 10,000 to 55,000 feet at a flight Mach number of 0.53. For all flight conditions investigated, the peak compressor efficiency occurred at a compressor pressure ratio of approximately 3.8 and a corrected air flow of 55 pounds per second. The corresponding corrected engine speed varied slightly with Reynolds number but was about 11,800 rpm. Decreasing the Reynolds number generally resulted in a decrease in compressor efficiency and corrected air flow for a given corrected engine speed and compressor pressure ratio.

Within the range of flight Mach numbers investigated, the combustion efficiency for rated engine conditions remained constant at about 0.95 to altitudes of 25,000 feet and decreased to about 0.80 at an altitude of 55,000 feet.

Changes in exhaust-nozzle area or flight Mach number had no discernible effect on turbine efficiency. Within the range of corrected turbine speeds encountered during engine operation, the change in turbine efficiency was small. At rated engine conditions, the turbine efficiency decreased from about 0.86 to 0.82 as the altitude was increased from 10,000 to 55,000 feet.

INTRODUCTION

An investigation was conducted in the NACA Lewis altitude wind tunnel to determine the altitude performance characteristics of the XJ34-WE-32 turbojet engine. In conjunction with these over-all engine performance data, component performance data were obtained for each of

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four exhaust-nozzle areas over a range of altitudes from 5000 to 55,000 feet and flight Mach numbers from 0.28 to 1.05. At each flight condition and exhaust-nozzle area, data were obtained over an extensive range of engine speeds.

Performance data of the compressor, combustor, and turbine are presented herein in graphical form to show the effects of changes in flight and engine conditions. A compressor map is presented for each flight condition investigated. For the combustor and turbine, only typical performance data are shown. All data obtained are presented in tabular form.

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APPARATUS

Engine Components

The XJ34-WE-32 turbojet engine used in this investigation (fig. 1) has a static sea-level thrust rating of 3370 pounds (afterburner inoperative) at an engine speed of 12,500 rpm and a turbine-inlet temperature of 1525° F. The engine is equipped with an afterburner and an electronic control which were inoperative during this investigation.

Compressor. - The eleven-stage axial-flow compressor has a single row of inlet guide vanes, a double row of outlet guide vanes, and a single row of mixer vanes. The compressor rotor is shown in figure 2. The blade-tip diameter of the eleven-stage rotor section is 18.91 inches and the blade height varied from 4.71 inches at the first stage to 2.46 inches at the eleventh stage. The compressor air flow is about 58 pounds per second at rated static sea-level conditions.

Combustor. - The combustor (fig. 3) is of the annular direct-flow type with a double-annular basket that merges into a single annulus near the downstream end. Two concentric fuel manifold rings, with 24 and 36 matched fuel nozzles at the inner and outer rings, respectively, are located at the upstream end of the double-annular basket.

Turbine. - The two-stage axial-flow turbine has a blade height of about 3.9 inches for both rotor stages and a blade tip diameter of 20.81 inches. The turbine rotor is shown in figure 4.

Installation and Instrumentation

The engine was mounted on a wing segment in the 20-foot-diameter test section of the altitude wind tunnel. Dry refrigerated air was

supplied to the engine inlet through a duct from the tunnel make-up air system. This air was throttled from approximately sea-level pressure to an engine-inlet total pressure corresponding to the desired flight condition.

Location of the instrumentation used to determine component performance is shown in figure 5. The temperatures measured at the exhaust-nozzle inlet (station 7) were used as the turbine-outlet temperatures because of the effect of radiation on the temperatures measured at station 5.

PROCEDURE

Dry refrigerated air was supplied to the engine at the NACA standard temperature for each flight condition except that the minimum temperature obtained was about -20°F . The data at an altitude of 5000 feet were obtained using an inlet temperature that was required to give a Reynolds number index of 1.00. Complete free-stream ram pressure recovery was assumed at each flight condition.

The following table indicates the flight conditions at which data were obtained:

Altitude (ft)	Flight Mach number			
	0.28	0.53	0.79	1.05
5,000	x			
10,000		x		
25,000	x	x	x	x
40,000		x	x	x
47,000		x		
55,000		x	x	

At each of these flight conditions, data were obtained over a range of engine speeds from about 6250 to 12,500 rpm at four fixed positions of the variable-area exhaust nozzle (projected exhaust-nozzle areas from 1.063 to 1.902 sq ft) except when instrumentation difficulties were encountered or when the engine operation was limited by either excessive exhaust-gas temperature, combustor blow-out, or compressor surge.

Data were not obtained because of instrumentation difficulties at the following flight conditions: at altitude of 5000 feet, flight Mach number of 0.28, and exhaust-nozzle area of 1.063 square feet for several intermediate engine speeds between 6250 and 12,500 rpm; at altitude of 25,000 feet, flight Mach number of 1.05, and exhaust-nozzle area of 1.902 square feet. Limiting exhaust-gas temperature prevented data from

being taken at rated engine speed with an exhaust-nozzle area of 1.063 square feet at any flight condition investigated. Within the range of flight Mach numbers investigated, combustor blow-out occurred at low engine speeds above an altitude of 40,000 feet. Compressor surge occurred in the medium engine speed range (corrected engine speeds greater than 10,000 rpm and less than 12,000 rpm) with the small exhaust-nozzle area. At and below altitudes of 25,000 feet and at the two highest flight Mach numbers investigated at an altitude of 40,000 feet, the instabilities caused by compressor surge were small and the exhaust-gas temperatures were not excessive. It was therefore possible to obtain some data at these flight conditions in the region of compressor surge.

The symbols and the methods of calculation used herein are given in appendixes A and B, respectively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Compressor Performance

In order to simplify the following discussion, an engine operating point is defined by a given corrected engine speed and exhaust-nozzle area; and a compressor operating point, by a given corrected engine speed and compressor pressure ratio.

Compressor performance maps. - Compressor performance maps for each flight condition investigated are presented in figure 6 where compressor pressure ratio is plotted against corrected air flow with lines of constant corrected engine speed, compressor efficiency, and exhaust-nozzle area.

Except near the region of compressor surge, increasing the altitude from 10,000 to 25,000 feet at a flight Mach number of 0.53 had no appreciable effect on engine operating points, but a further increase in altitude shifted engine operating points at high corrected engine speeds to higher compressor pressure ratios and lower corrected air flows on the compressor map (figs. 6(b), 6(e), 6(i), 6(j), and 6(l)). At low corrected engine speeds the shift in engine operating points was to lower corrected air flows with no distinguishable change in compressor pressure ratio.

The decrease in corrected air flow along with a decrease in compressor efficiency was due to a decrease in Reynolds number as altitude was increased. The lower compressor efficiency required the turbine to produce more work per pound of gas to maintain a given corrected engine speed. This requirement was met by operating at a higher turbine-inlet temperature. In order to satisfy the condition of continuity, engine

operating points at high corrected engine speeds shifted to higher compressor pressure ratios. Apparently, this condition was satisfied at low corrected engine speeds without an increase in compressor pressure ratio.

Except near the region of compressor surge, decreasing the flight Mach number from 1.05 to 0.28 at an altitude of 25,000 feet (figs. 6(c) to 6(f)) shifted engine operating points at high corrected engine speeds to higher compressor pressure ratios with no appreciable change in corrected air flow. At low corrected engine speeds, engine operating points shifted to higher compressor pressure ratios and lower corrected air flows on the compressor map. The increase in compressor pressure ratio is attributed to a decrease in the energy of the inlet air as flight Mach number was decreased, requiring that the turbine produce more work (higher turbine-inlet temperature) per pound of gas in order to maintain a given corrected engine speed. The amount the corrected air flow decreased depended on the slope of the compressor characteristic and the magnitude of the increase in compressor pressure ratio. At high corrected engine speeds, the corrected air flow did not change appreciably because the compressor characteristic was nearly vertical; whereas at low corrected engine speeds, the corrected air flow decrease was primarily due to a decrease in the slope of the compressor characteristic curve.

The peak compressor efficiency decreased from about 0.84 to 0.79 as altitude was increased from 10,000 to 55,000 feet at a flight Mach number of 0.53. For all flight conditions investigated, the peak compressor efficiency occurred at a compressor pressure ratio of approximately 3.8 and a corrected air flow of 55 pounds per second. At high Reynolds numbers (altitudes of 25,000 feet and less), this compressor pressure ratio and corrected air flow corresponded to a corrected engine speed of about 11,800 rpm; at low Reynolds numbers the corresponding corrected engine speed was somewhat higher.

As corrected engine speed was increased above the value at which peak compressor efficiency was encountered, the compressor efficiency decreased at a greater rate. This decrease in compressor efficiency is attributed to mismatching of the compressor stages, which resulted from the compressibility and boundary-layer effects that could not be completely accounted for in the compressor design. Therefore, if the engine were operated at rated engine speed above the tropopause, the corrected engine speed would be above 13,100 rpm at any flight Mach number of 1.00 or less and the compressor would be operating in a region of compressor efficiency considerably below the peak value. For example, by extrapolating the data available at an altitude of 40,000 feet at a flight Mach number of 0.53 and an exhaust-nozzle area of 1.138 square feet, the compressor efficiency would be expected to decrease from about 0.81 to 0.73 or less as corrected engine speed was increased from 12,500 to 14,000 rpm.

As stated previously, several data points were obtained when the compressor was in a mild surge. The data presented in figure 6(f) are a good example of how the compressor performance map is affected by compressor surge. At a corrected engine speed of 11,000 rpm the compressor characteristic curve assumed a positive slope as the exhaust-nozzle area was decreased. Positive slope of the compressor characteristic is associated with compressor surge (reference 3). A significant decrease in compressor efficiency also occurred when the compressor was operated in the surge region.

The increasing effect of surge on the compressor performance (figs. 6(b) and 6(e)) and the absence of performance data at the small exhaust-nozzle area (figs. 6(i), 6(j), and 6(l)) indicate that at a given flight Mach number an increase in altitude resulted in increasing restriction by compressor surge of the steady-state operating region. At a given altitude, decreasing the flight Mach number resulted in a similar effect, as shown by figures 6(g) through 6(i). It is therefore concluded that the steady-state operating region moved closer to the surge line as a result of an increase in altitude or a decrease in flight Mach number.

Reynolds number effect on compressor operating points. - The effect of Reynolds number on several compressor operating points is presented in figure 7. For a given compressor operating point, decreasing the Reynolds number generally resulted in a decrease in compressor efficiency and corrected air flow. For example, as Reynolds number index is decreased from 1.00 to 0.17 at a corrected engine speed of 12,500 rpm and a compressor pressure ratio of 4.2, the corrected air flow decreases from 58.0 to 57.0 pounds per second and the compressor efficiency decreases from 0.835 to 0.796. This decrease in Reynolds number index corresponds to an increase in altitude from about 10,000 to 55,000 feet at a flight Mach number of 0.80.

The effect of operating the engine at rated speed at high altitudes was discussed previously. If, therefore, the engine is operated at rated speed at a given flight Mach number and the altitude is increased, the compressor efficiency will decrease because of both decreased Reynolds number at high altitude and mismatching of the compressor stages at high corrected speeds.

Combustor Performance

Combustion efficiency. - Typical effects of altitude, flight Mach number, and exhaust-nozzle area on combustion efficiency are presented in figures 8, 9, and 10, respectively, where combustion efficiency is plotted against corrected engine speed. The primary variables affecting combustion efficiency are fuel atomization (measured roughly by fuel

flow, which determines the pressure difference across the fuel nozzles), fuel-air ratio, and combustor-inlet pressure, temperature, and velocity. As it was impossible to independently control these variables when the combustor was operating as an integral part of a turbojet engine, the data do not lend themselves to presentation using the aforementioned variables. By changing engine speed, altitude, flight Mach number, and exhaust-nozzle area, the primary variables affecting combustion efficiency were all changed varying degrees. For example, as the altitude was increased at a given corrected engine speed, flight Mach number, and exhaust-nozzle area, the fuel-air ratio increased, the combustor-inlet pressure and the fuel flow decreased, and there was a negligible change in combustor-inlet temperature and velocity. The increase in combustion efficiency due to increased fuel-air ratio was small compared with the decrease in combustion efficiency which resulted from the decrease in combustor-inlet pressure and fuel flow. The net result was a reduction in combustion efficiency as altitude was increased.

A combination of curves similar to those of figures 8, 9, and 10 or the data of table I indicate that when the engine was operated at rated conditions within the flight Mach numbers investigated, the combustion efficiency remained constant at about 0.95 up to an altitude of 25,000 feet and decreased to about 0.80 at an altitude of 55,000 feet.

Combustor total-pressure loss. - Representative data for various flight conditions and exhaust-nozzle areas are plotted in figure 11 to show combustor total-pressure loss coefficient as a function of combustor total-temperature ratio. The combustor total-pressure loss is a sum of the friction loss and the momentum loss. When the combustor temperature ratio is equal to unity, the entire total-pressure loss through the combustor is due to friction. The data of figure 11 can therefore be extrapolated to a combustor total-temperature ratio of 1, which gives a combustor total-pressure loss coefficient due to friction of 2.9. The method of calculating the combustor dynamic pressure is given in appendix B. Values of both combustor total-pressure loss coefficient and combustor total-pressure loss ratio are given in table I.

Turbine Performance

Turbine speed corrected to turbine-inlet temperature is plotted against corrected engine speed in figure 12 showing typical trends with altitude, flight Mach number, and exhaust-nozzle area. The primary purpose of this figure is to serve as a connecting link between engine operation and turbine performance, which can be better shown when plotted against corrected turbine speed.

Turbine pressure ratio. - The effect of corrected turbine speed, exhaust-nozzle area, flight Mach number, and altitude on turbine pressure

ratio is presented in figure 13. The effects shown are due to changes in the matched operation of the turbine and compressor at various steady-state conditions. When the engine was operating at rated conditions the turbine pressure ratio was approximately 2.0.

Turbine efficiency. - The effect of corrected turbine speed, exhaust-nozzle area, flight Mach number, and altitude on turbine efficiency is presented in figure 14. The data of figures 14(a) and 14(b) indicate that within the accuracy of the data there was no discernible effect of exhaust-nozzle area or flight Mach number on turbine efficiency. Similar plots at other flight conditions agree with this conclusion. Within the range of corrected turbine speeds encountered during engine operation, the change in turbine efficiency was small.

At the corrected turbine speed that corresponded to rated engine conditions (about 6400 rpm), the turbine efficiency decreased from about 0.86 to 0.82 as altitude was increased from 10,000 to 55,000 feet (fig. 14(c)). As shown in figure 13(c), the same change in altitude resulted in a small increase in turbine pressure ratio at any given corrected turbine speed. Similar changes in turbine pressure ratio obtained by changing exhaust-nozzle area or flight Mach number had no apparent effect on turbine efficiency (figs. 14(a) and 14(b)). This decrease in turbine efficiency with increasing altitude may therefore be associated with a decrease in Reynolds number.

Corrected turbine gas flow. - The effect of corrected turbine speed, exhaust-nozzle area, flight Mach number, and altitude on corrected turbine gas flow is presented in figure 15. Some inconsistencies which could not be explained existed in the values of corrected turbine gas flow. Within the accuracy of the data, however, there was no effect of exhaust-nozzle area, flight Mach number, or altitude on corrected turbine gas flow. At corrected turbine speeds above 6800 rpm the corrected turbine gas flow was constant at 29.8 pounds per second, indicating choking in the turbine.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The following results were obtained from an investigation of the performance of the components operating as integral parts of an XJ34-WE-32 turbojet engine in the Lewis altitude wind tunnel:

1. The peak compressor efficiency decreased from about 0.84 to 0.79 as altitude was increased from 10,000 to 55,000 feet at a flight Mach number of 0.53.

2. At all flight conditions investigated the peak compressor efficiency occurred at approximately a compressor pressure ratio of 3.8 and a corrected air flow of 55 pounds per second. At high Reynolds numbers

(altitudes of 25,000 feet and less) this compressor pressure ratio and corrected air flow corresponded to a corrected engine speed of about 11,800 rpm, whereas at low Reynolds numbers the corresponding corrected speed was somewhat higher.

3. If the engine were operated at rated speed above the tropopause at or below flight Mach number of 1.0, the compressor would be operating in a region of compressor efficiency considerably below the peak value.

4. The steady-state operating region moved closer to the surge line as a result of an increase in altitude or a decrease in flight Mach number.

5. For a given compressor operating point, decreasing the Reynolds number generally resulted in a decrease in compressor efficiency and corrected air flow. Thus, as Reynolds number index was decreased from 1.00 to 0.17 at a corrected engine speed of 12,500 rpm and a compressor pressure ratio of 4.2, the corrected air flow decreased from 58.0 to 57.0 pounds per second and the compressor efficiency decreased from 0.835 to 0.796. This decrease in Reynolds number index corresponds to an increase in altitude from about 10,000 to 55,000 feet at a flight Mach number of 0.80.

6. For rated engine conditions within the range of flight Mach numbers investigated, the combustion efficiency remained constant at about 0.95 up to an altitude of 25,000 feet and decreased to about 0.80 at an altitude of 55,000 feet.

7. Changes in exhaust-nozzle area or flight Mach number had no discernible effect on turbine efficiency. Within the range of corrected turbine speeds encountered during engine operation, the change in turbine efficiency was small. At rated engine conditions, the turbine efficiency decreased from about 0.86 to 0.82 as altitude was increased from 10,000 to 55,000 feet.

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APPENDIX A

SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used in this report:

A	cross-sectional area, sq ft
c_p	specific heat at constant pressure, Btu/(lb)(°F)
g	acceleration due to gravity, 32.2 ft/sec ²
M	Mach number
N	engine speed, rpm
P	total pressure, lb/sq ft absolute
p	static pressure, lb/sq ft absolute
q	theoretical dynamic pressure at combustor inlet, lb/sq ft absolute
R	gas constant, 53.4 ft-lb/(lb)(°R)
T	total temperature, °R
t	static temperature, °R
W_a	air flow, lb/sec
W_f	fuel flow, lb/hr
W_g	gas flow, lb/sec
γ	ratio of specific heats
δ	pressure correction factor, $P/2116$ (total pressure divided by NACA standard sea-level pressure)
η	efficiency
μ	absolute viscosity, lb-sec/ft ²
θ	temperature correction factor, $\gamma T / (1.4)(519)$ (product of γ and total temperature divided by product of γ at standard NACA sea-level temperature and standard NACA sea-level temperature)
ϕ	viscosity factor, μ/μ_0 (viscosity divided by NACA standard sea-level viscosity)

Subscripts:

- 0 free-stream conditions
- 1 inlet duct at frictionless slip joint
- 2 compressor inlet
- 3 compressor outlet, combustor inlet
- 4 combustor outlet, turbine inlet
- 5 turbine outlet
- 7 exhaust-nozzle inlet
- b burner
- c compressor
- t turbine

APPENDIX B

METHODS OF CALCULATION

Air flow. - Air flow was calculated at station 2 by use of the following equation:

$$W_{a,2} = P_2 A_2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \gamma_2 g}{(\gamma_2 - 1) R t_2} \left[\left(\frac{P_2}{P_2} \right)^{\frac{\gamma_2 - 1}{\gamma_2}} - 1 \right]}$$

Air flow at the other stations in the engine was considered the same as that at station 2. The gas flow downstream of the combustor is

$$W_g = W_{a,2} + \frac{W_f}{3600}$$

Reynolds number index. - For a given compressor Mach number (corrected engine speed) Reynolds number index varies linearly with Reynolds number and is defined as the ratio of Reynolds number at altitude to Reynolds number at standard sea-level conditions.

$$\text{Re index} = \frac{\delta_2}{\phi_2 \sqrt{\theta_2}}$$

Combustor dynamic pressure. - In order to calculate a combustor dynamic pressure, based on a cross-sectional area of 1.78 square feet, a combustor Mach number was first calculated with the equation

$$\frac{M_b}{\left(1 + \frac{\gamma_3 - 1}{2} M_b^2 \right)^{\frac{\gamma_3 + 1}{2(\gamma_3 - 1)}}} = \frac{W_{a,3} \sqrt{T_3}}{0.776 A_b P_3 \sqrt{\gamma_3}}$$

then

$$q = \frac{\gamma_3}{2} P_3 M_b^2$$

and

$$p_3 = \frac{P_3}{\left(1 + \frac{\gamma_3 - 1}{2} M_b^2\right)^{\frac{\gamma_3}{\gamma_3 - 1}}}$$

therefore

$$q = \frac{\gamma_3}{2} P_3 \frac{M_b^2}{\left(1 + \frac{\gamma_3 - 1}{2} M_b^2\right)^{\frac{\gamma_3}{\gamma_3 - 1}}}$$

where

$$\gamma_3 = 1.40$$

Turbine-inlet temperature. - Turbine-inlet temperature was calculated from the following equation, which assumes compressor and turbine work equal:

$$T_4 = \frac{W_{a,2}}{W_{g,4}} \frac{c_{p,c}}{c_{p,t}} [T_3 - T_2] + T_7$$

REFERENCES

1. Bullock, R. O., and Finger, H. B.: Compressor Surge Investigated by NACA. SAE Jour., vol. 59, no. 9, Sept. 1951, pp. 42-45.

TABLE 1 - COMPONENT PERFORMANCE

(a) Exhaust-nozzle area.

[illegible]

1.025 SOURCE: SUEB.



14444 I - COMPONENT PERFORMANCE DATA FOR

(b) **Downfall-souls** area.

[illegible]

1.118 ANSWER: false.

[illegible]

(c) Exhaust-manile area.

Run	Altitude (ft)	Run pressure ratio	Flights number	Turbine inlet pressure (lb./sq. in.)	Regulator inlet pressure (lb./sq. in.)	Engine speed n (rpm)	Fuel flow (lb./hr)	Compressor inlet total pressure (lb./sq. in.)	Compressor inlet total temperature (°F)	Compressor output total pressure (lb./sq. in.)	Compressor output total temperature (°F)	Turbine inlet total pressure (lb./sq. in.)	Turbine inlet total temperature (°F)	Turbine output total pressure (lb./sq. in.)	Exhaust gas total pressure (lb./sq. in.)
1	5000	1.041	0.878	1789	1.001	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
2		1.042	0.878	1788	1.002	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
3		1.040	0.877	1787	1.003	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
4		1.038	0.877	1786	1.004	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
5		1.037	0.877	1785	1.005	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
6		1.035	0.876	1784	1.006	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
7		1.034	0.875	1783	1.007	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
8	10,000	1.033	0.874	1782	1.008	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
9		1.032	0.873	1781	1.009	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
10		1.031	0.872	1780	1.010	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
11		1.030	0.871	1779	1.011	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
12		1.029	0.870	1778	1.012	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
13		1.028	0.869	1777	1.013	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
14		1.027	0.868	1776	1.014	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
15		1.026	0.867	1775	1.015	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
16		1.025	0.866	1774	1.016	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
17		1.024	0.865	1773	1.017	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
18		1.023	0.864	1772	1.018	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
19		1.022	0.863	1771	1.019	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
20	20,000	1.021	0.862	1770	1.020	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
21		1.020	0.861	1769	1.021	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
22		1.019	0.860	1768	1.022	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
23		1.018	0.859	1767	1.023	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
24		1.017	0.858	1766	1.024	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
25		1.016	0.857	1765	1.025	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411
26		1.015	0.856	1764	1.026	18,813	8613	1888	488	7438	768	2881	1883	2838	1411

1-3/4 square foot.

Engine No.	Corrected engine inlet air flow (lb/min)	Corrected engine speed (rpm)	Corrected engine torque (ft-lb)	Corrected engine power (hp)	Adiabatic efficiency %	Fuel-air ratio W/F	Combustion chamber pressure low (psia)	Combustion chamber pressure high (psia)	Combustion chamber temperature ratio T ₂ /T ₁	Combustion chamber efficiency %	Corrected engine speed (rpm)	Corrected engine inlet air flow (lb/min)	Corrected engine torque (ft-lb)	Adiabatic efficiency %	Engine No.
44-57	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	1
44-58	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	2
44-59	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	3
44-60	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	4
44-61	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	5
44-62	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	6
44-63	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	7
44-64	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	8
44-65	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	9
44-66	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	10
44-67	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	11
44-68	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	12
44-69	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	13
44-70	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	14
44-71	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	15
44-72	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	16
44-73	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	17
44-74	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	18
44-75	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	19
44-76	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	20
44-77	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	21
44-78	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	22
44-79	50.42	18,178	0.872	4.088	0.736	0.0128	1.150	0.0327	0.803	0.364	7171	50.40	4.128	0.868	23

TABLE I - COMPONENT PERFORMANCE DATA FOR
(2) MINIMUM-NOISE AREA.

Run	Altitude (ft)	Sea pressure ratio P/P ₀	Pitot static number K ₀	Turned down pressure P ₀ (lb/sq. in.)	Hydrostatic pressure P ₀ (lb/sq. in.)	Engine inlet P ₀ (lb/sq. in.)	Fuel flow (lb/hr)	Compressor inlet total pressure P ₀ (lb/sq. in.)	Compressor inlet total temperature (°F)	Compressor outlet total pressure P ₀ (lb/sq. in.)	Compressor outlet total temperature (°F)	Turbine inlet total pressure P ₀ (lb/sq. in.)	Turbine inlet total temperature (°F)	Turbine outlet total pressure P ₀ (lb/sq. in.)	Estimated jet total temperature T ₀ (°F)
1	9000	1.080	0.278	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
2		1.081	0.278	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
3		1.081	0.278	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
4		1.082	0.278	1766	1.007	11.888	1882	1882	487	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008
5		1.082	0.278	1766	1.007	11.888	1882	1882	487	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008
6		1.082	0.278	1766	1.007	11.888	1882	1882	487	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008
7		1.084	0.273	1768	1.012	10.904	1084	1883	485	5282	588	5048	1580	2287	972
8		1.084	0.273	1768	1.012	10.904	1084	1883	485	5282	588	5048	1580	2287	972
9	20,000	1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
10		1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
11		1.081	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
12		1.081	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
13		1.082	0.266	1762	0.984	12.888	1882	1882	485	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008
14		1.082	0.266	1762	0.984	12.888	1882	1882	485	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008
15		1.084	0.263	1768	1.012	10.904	1084	1883	485	5282	588	5048	1580	2287	972
16	26,000	1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
17		1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
18		1.081	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
19		1.081	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
20		1.082	0.266	1762	0.984	12.888	1882	1882	485	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008
21		1.082	0.266	1762	0.984	12.888	1882	1882	485	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008
22		1.084	0.263	1768	1.012	10.904	1084	1883	485	5282	588	5048	1580	2287	972
23		1.084	0.263	1768	1.012	10.904	1084	1883	485	5282	588	5048	1580	2287	972
24		1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
25		1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
26		1.081	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
27		1.081	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
28		1.082	0.266	1762	0.984	12.888	1882	1882	485	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008
29		1.082	0.266	1762	0.984	12.888	1882	1882	485	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008
30		1.084	0.263	1768	1.012	10.904	1084	1883	485	5282	588	5048	1580	2287	972
31		1.084	0.263	1768	1.012	10.904	1084	1883	485	5282	588	5048	1580	2287	972
32		1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
33		1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
34		1.081	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
35		1.081	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
36		1.082	0.266	1762	0.984	12.888	1882	1882	485	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008
37	30,000	1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
38		1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
39		1.081	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
40		1.081	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
41		1.082	0.266	1762	0.984	12.888	1882	1882	485	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008
42		1.082	0.266	1762	0.984	12.888	1882	1882	485	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008
43		1.084	0.263	1768	1.012	10.904	1084	1883	485	5282	588	5048	1580	2287	972
44		1.084	0.263	1768	1.012	10.904	1084	1883	485	5282	588	5048	1580	2287	972
45		1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
46		1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
47		1.081	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
48		1.081	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
49		1.082	0.266	1762	0.984	12.888	1882	1882	485	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008
50		1.082	0.266	1762	0.984	12.888	1882	1882	485	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008
51		1.084	0.263	1768	1.012	10.904	1084	1883	485	5282	588	5048	1580	2287	972
52		1.084	0.263	1768	1.012	10.904	1084	1883	485	5282	588	5048	1580	2287	972
53		1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
54		1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
55	37,000	1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
56		1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
57		1.081	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
58		1.081	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
59		1.082	0.266	1762	0.984	12.888	1882	1882	485	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008
60		1.082	0.266	1762	0.984	12.888	1882	1882	485	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008
61		1.084	0.263	1768	1.012	10.904	1084	1883	485	5282	588	5048	1580	2287	972
62		1.084	0.263	1768	1.012	10.904	1084	1883	485	5282	588	5048	1580	2287	972
63		1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
64		1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
65	40,000	1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
66		1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
67		1.081	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
68		1.081	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
69		1.082	0.266	1762	0.984	12.888	1882	1882	485	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008
70		1.082	0.266	1762	0.984	12.888	1882	1882	485	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008
71		1.084	0.263	1768	1.012	10.904	1084	1883	485	5282	588	5048	1580	2287	972
72		1.084	0.263	1768	1.012	10.904	1084	1883	485	5282	588	5048	1580	2287	972
73		1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
74		1.080	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
75		1.081	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
76		1.081	0.271	1766	0.9780	12.913	1774	1883	470	6882	757	6431	1860	2537	1098
77		1.082	0.266	1762	0.984	12.888	1882	1882	485	6281	707	6019	1728	2427	1008

1734-45-28 TURBOJET ENGINE - Continued

1.802 square feet.

Engine inlet air flow \dot{m}_a (lb/sec)	Corrected engine inlet air flow $\dot{m}_{a,c}$ (lb/sec)	Corrected engine speed N_c (rpm)	Compressor inlet pressure P_{01} (psia)	Compressor inlet temperature T_{01} (°R)	Compressor outlet pressure P_{02} (psia)	Compressor outlet temperature T_{02} (°R)	Compressor efficiency η_c	Compressor inlet pressure P_{01} (psia)	Compressor inlet temperature T_{01} (°R)	Compressor outlet pressure P_{02} (psia)	Compressor outlet temperature T_{02} (°R)	Compressor efficiency η_c	Corrected turbine inlet pressure P_{03} (psia)	Corrected turbine inlet temperature T_{03} (°R)	Corrected turbine speed N_c (rpm)	Corrected turbine outlet pressure P_{04} (psia)	Corrected turbine outlet temperature T_{04} (°R)	Corrected turbine efficiency η_t	Corrected turbine inlet pressure P_{03} (psia)	Corrected turbine inlet temperature T_{03} (°R)	Corrected turbine speed N_c (rpm)	Corrected turbine outlet pressure P_{04} (psia)	Corrected turbine outlet temperature T_{04} (°R)	Corrected turbine efficiency η_t	Engine inlet air flow \dot{m}_a (lb/sec)		
84.00	84.00	15,181	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	84.00	0.840	0.840	1	1	0.840	0.840	1	1	0.840	0.840	1	1	84.00
84.12	84.12	15,182	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	84.12	0.841	0.841	2	2	0.841	0.841	2	2	0.841	0.841	2	2	84.12
84.24	84.24	15,183	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	84.24	0.842	0.842	3	3	0.842	0.842	3	3	0.842	0.842	3	3	84.24
84.36	84.36	15,184	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	84.36	0.843	0.843	4	4	0.843	0.843	4	4	0.843	0.843	4	4	84.36
84.48	84.48	15,185	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	84.48	0.844	0.844	5	5	0.844	0.844	5	5	0.844	0.844	5	5	84.48
84.60	84.60	15,186	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	84.60	0.845	0.845	6	6	0.845	0.845	6	6	0.845	0.845	6	6	84.60
84.72	84.72	15,187	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	84.72	0.846	0.846	7	7	0.846	0.846	7	7	0.846	0.846	7	7	84.72
84.84	84.84	15,188	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	84.84	0.847	0.847	8	8	0.847	0.847	8	8	0.847	0.847	8	8	84.84
84.96	84.96	15,189	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	84.96	0.848	0.848	9	9	0.848	0.848	9	9	0.848	0.848	9	9	84.96
85.08	85.08	15,190	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	85.08	0.849	0.849	10	10	0.849	0.849	10	10	0.849	0.849	10	10	85.08
85.20	85.20	15,191	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	85.20	0.850	0.850	11	11	0.850	0.850	11	11	0.850	0.850	11	11	85.20
85.32	85.32	15,192	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	85.32	0.851	0.851	12	12	0.851	0.851	12	12	0.851	0.851	12	12	85.32
85.44	85.44	15,193	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	85.44	0.852	0.852	13	13	0.852	0.852	13	13	0.852	0.852	13	13	85.44
85.56	85.56	15,194	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	85.56	0.853	0.853	14	14	0.853	0.853	14	14	0.853	0.853	14	14	85.56
85.68	85.68	15,195	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	85.68	0.854	0.854	15	15	0.854	0.854	15	15	0.854	0.854	15	15	85.68
85.80	85.80	15,196	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	85.80	0.855	0.855	16	16	0.855	0.855	16	16	0.855	0.855	16	16	85.80
85.92	85.92	15,197	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	85.92	0.856	0.856	17	17	0.856	0.856	17	17	0.856	0.856	17	17	85.92
86.04	86.04	15,198	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	86.04	0.857	0.857	18	18	0.857	0.857	18	18	0.857	0.857	18	18	86.04
86.16	86.16	15,199	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	86.16	0.858	0.858	19	19	0.858	0.858	19	19	0.858	0.858	19	19	86.16
86.28	86.28	15,200	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	86.28	0.859	0.859	20	20	0.859	0.859	20	20	0.859	0.859	20	20	86.28
86.40	86.40	15,201	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	86.40	0.860	0.860	21	21	0.860	0.860	21	21	0.860	0.860	21	21	86.40
86.52	86.52	15,202	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	86.52	0.861	0.861	22	22	0.861	0.861	22	22	0.861	0.861	22	22	86.52
86.64	86.64	15,203	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	86.64	0.862	0.862	23	23	0.862	0.862	23	23	0.862	0.862	23	23	86.64
86.76	86.76	15,204	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	86.76	0.863	0.863	24	24	0.863	0.863	24	24	0.863	0.863	24	24	86.76
86.88	86.88	15,205	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	86.88	0.864	0.864	25	25	0.864	0.864	25	25	0.864	0.864	25	25	86.88
87.00	87.00	15,206	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	87.00	0.865	0.865	26	26	0.865	0.865	26	26	0.865	0.865	26	26	87.00
87.12	87.12	15,207	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	87.12	0.866	0.866	27	27	0.866	0.866	27	27	0.866	0.866	27	27	87.12
87.24	87.24	15,208	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	87.24	0.867	0.867	28	28	0.867	0.867	28	28	0.867	0.867	28	28	87.24
87.36	87.36	15,209	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	87.36	0.868	0.868	29	29	0.868	0.868	29	29	0.868	0.868	29	29	87.36
87.48	87.48	15,210	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	87.48	0.869	0.869	30	30	0.869	0.869	30	30	0.869	0.869	30	30	87.48
87.60	87.60	15,211	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	87.60	0.870	0.870	31	31	0.870	0.870	31	31	0.870	0.870	31	31	87.60
87.72	87.72	15,212	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	87.72	0.871	0.871	32	32	0.871	0.871	32	32	0.871	0.871	32	32	87.72
87.84	87.84	15,213	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	87.84	0.872	0.872	33	33	0.872	0.872	33	33	0.872	0.872	33	33	87.84
87.96	87.96	15,214	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	87.96	0.873	0.873	34	34	0.873	0.873	34	34	0.873	0.873	34	34	87.96
88.08	88.08	15,215	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	88.08	0.874	0.874	35	35	0.874	0.874	35	35	0.874	0.874	35	35	88.08
88.20	88.20	15,216	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	88.20	0.875	0.875	36	36	0.875	0.875	36	36	0.875	0.875	36	36	88.20
88.32	88.32	15,217	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	88.32	0.876	0.876	37	37	0.876	0.876	37	37	0.876	0.876	37	37	88.32
88.44	88.44	15,218	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	88.44	0.877	0.877	38	38	0.877	0.877	38	38	0.877	0.877	38	38	88.44
88.56	88.56	15,219	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	88.56	0.878	0.878	39	39	0.878	0.878	39	39	0.878	0.878	39	39	88.56
88.68	88.68	15,220	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	88.68	0.879	0.879	40	40	0.879	0.879	40	40	0.879	0.879	40	40	88.68
88.80	88.80	15,221	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	88.80	0.880	0.880	41	41	0.880	0.880	41	41	0.880	0.880	41	41	88.80
88.92	88.92	15,222	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	88.92	0.881	0.881	42	42	0.881	0.881	42	42	0.881	0.881	42	42	88.92
89.04	89.04	15,223	0.971	2.811	0.781	0.0090	0.0090	2.811	0.0090	0.0090	1.811	0.0090	7820	89.04	0.882	0.882	43	43	0.882	0.882	43	43					

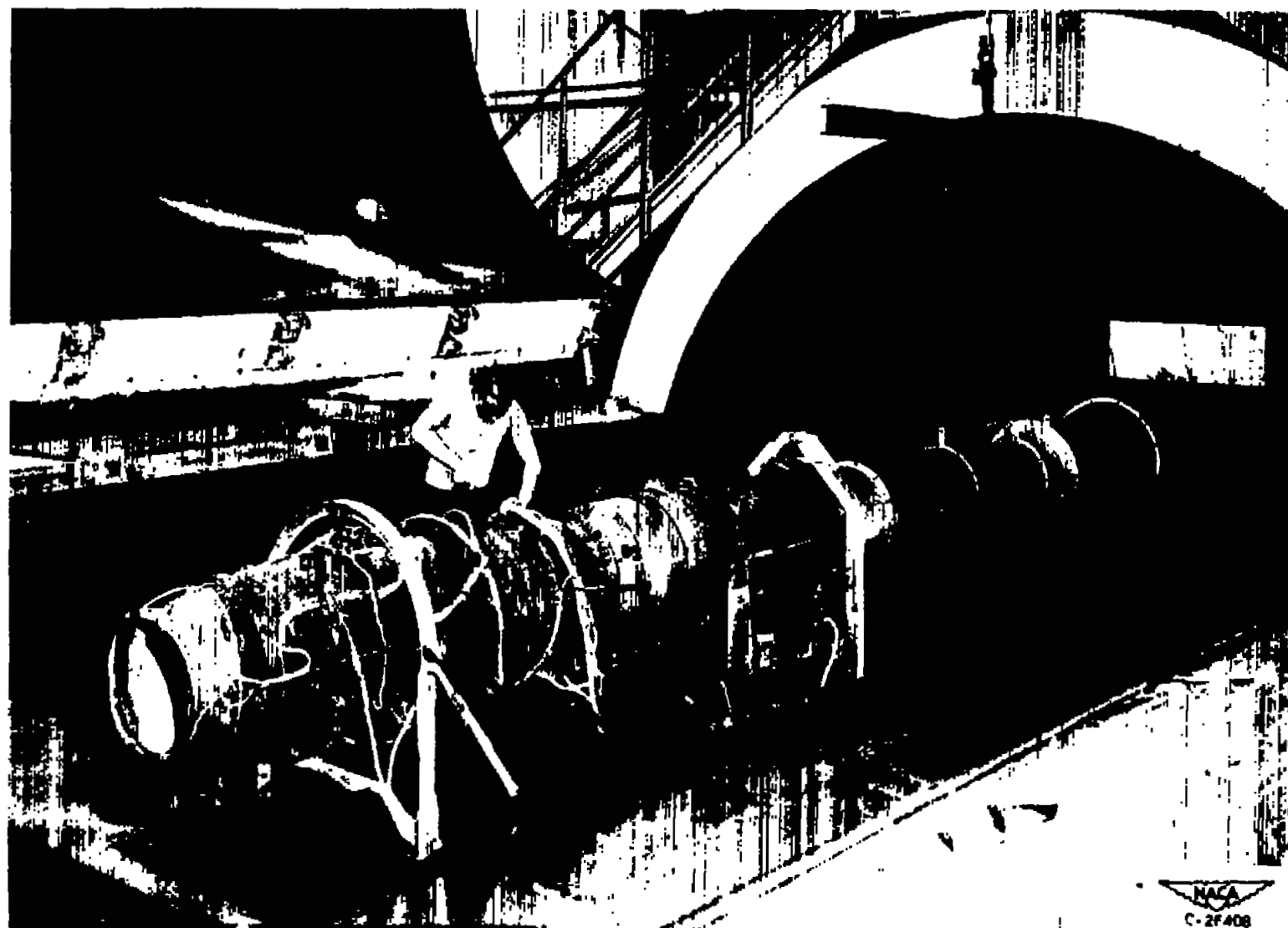


Figure 1. - LJ34-WE-32 turbojet engine installed in test section of altitude wind tunnel.

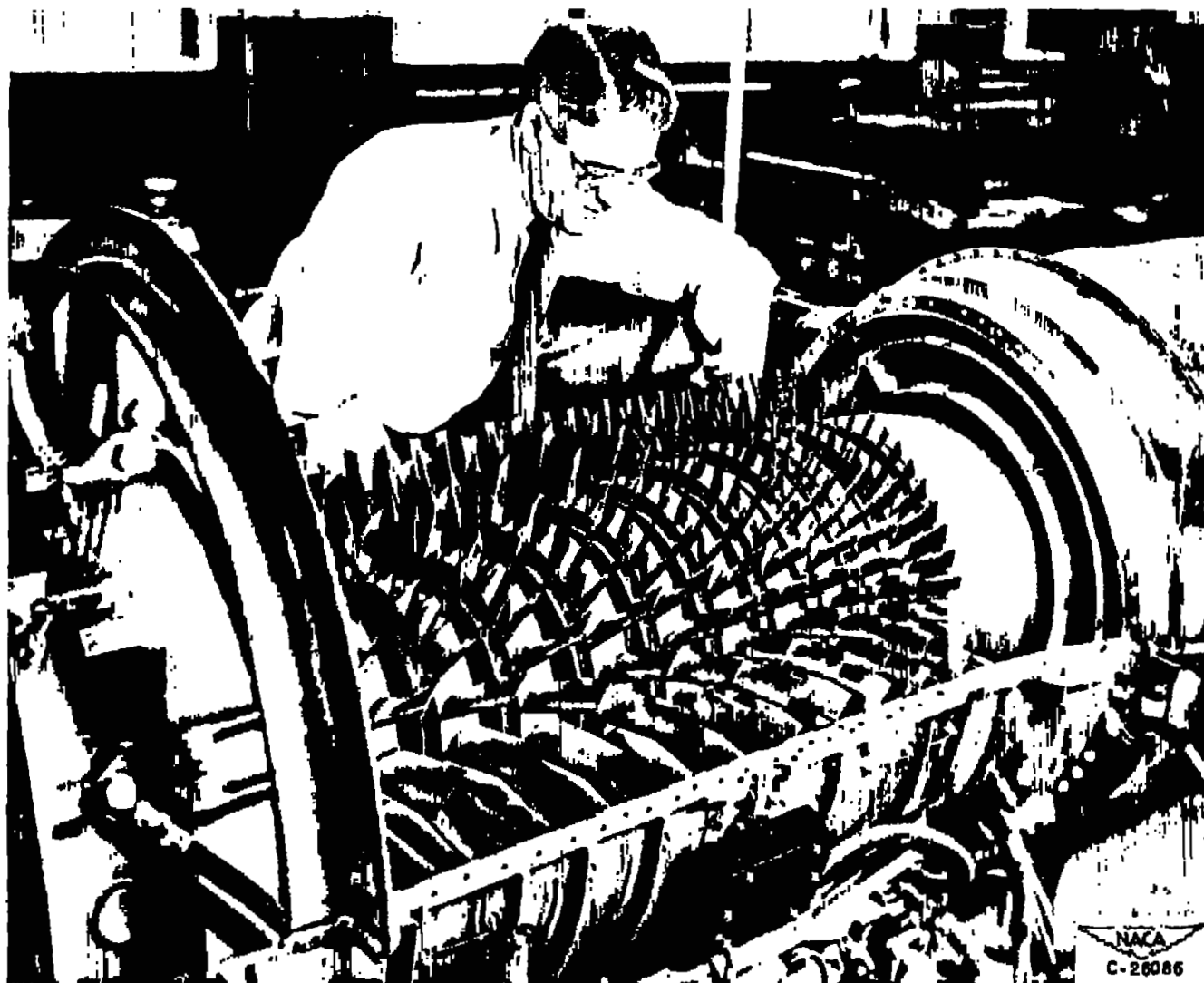


Figure 2. - Eleven-stage axial-flow compressor.

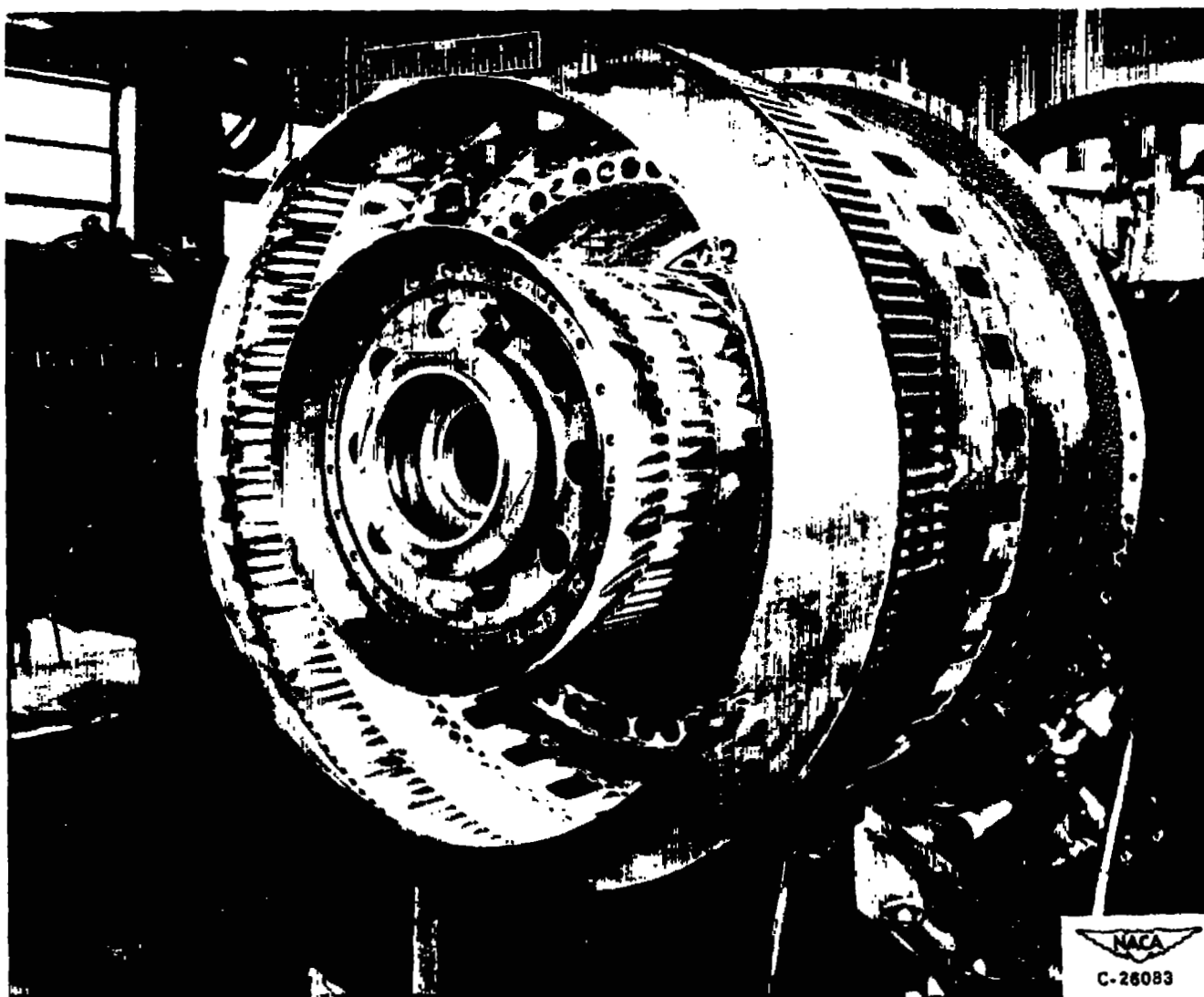


Figure 3. - Combustor (view looking upstream).

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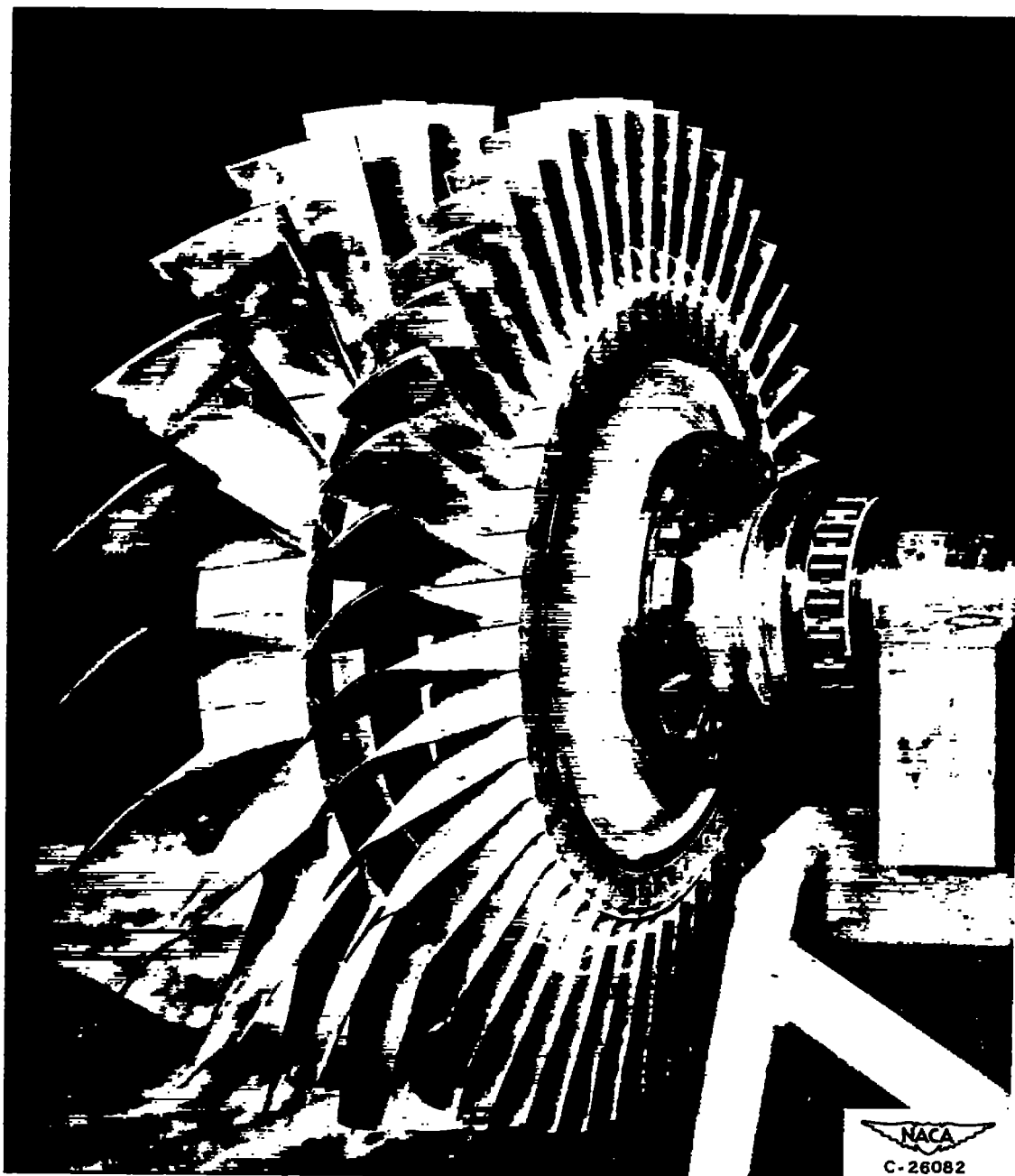


Figure 4. - Turbine rotors.

Station	Total- pressure tubes	Static - pressure tubes	Thermo- couples
1	17	5	9
2	16	10	8
3	15	3	3
4	5	--	--
5	21	6	36
7	30	20	30

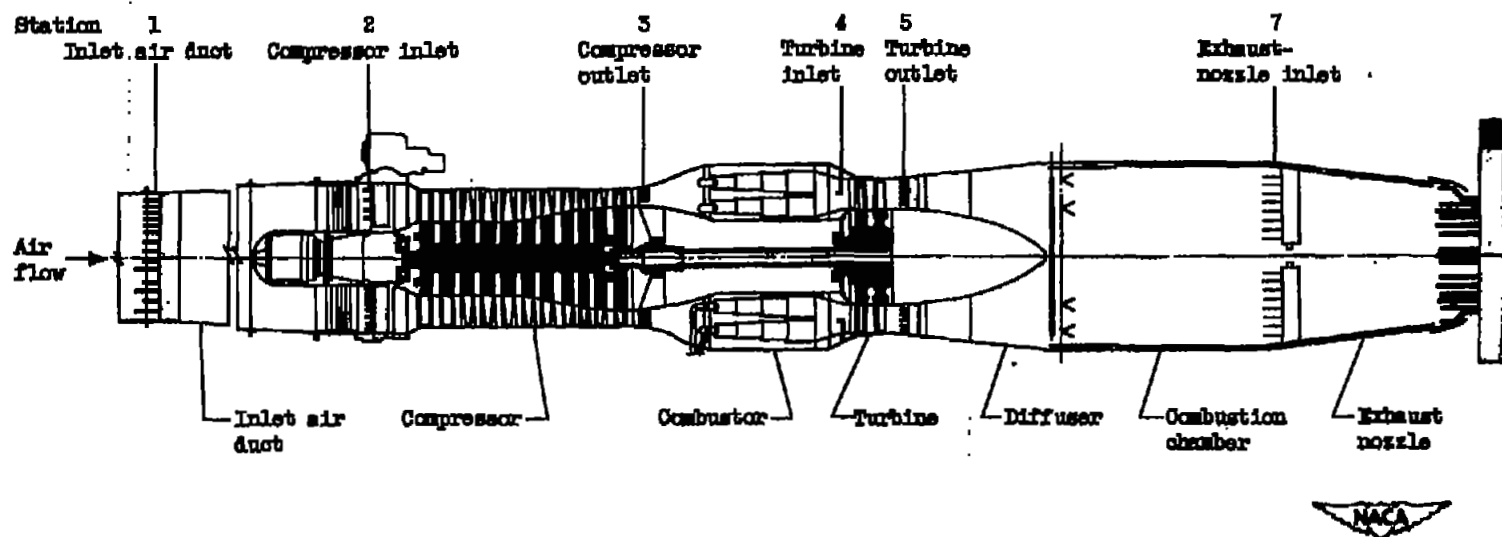
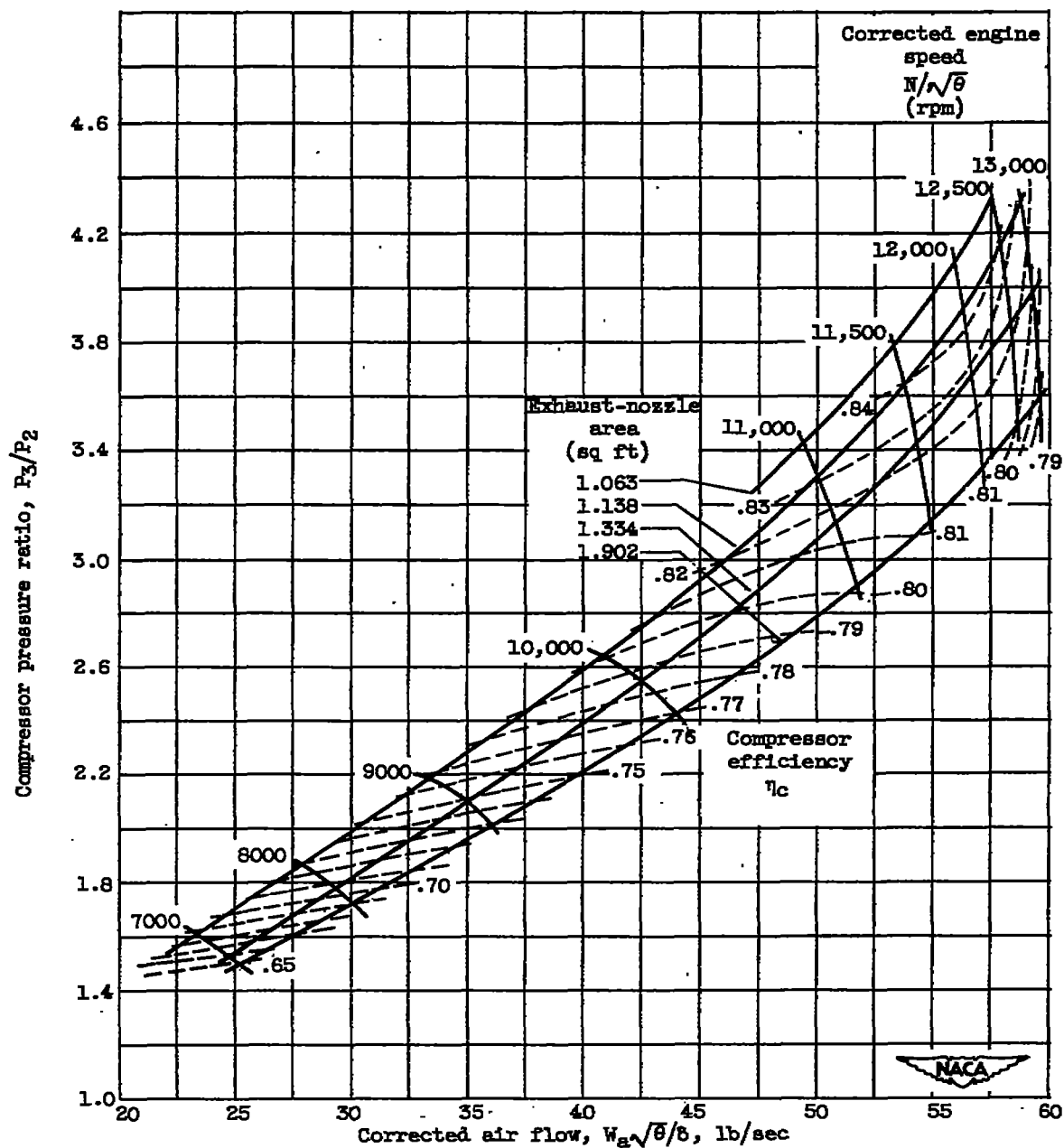
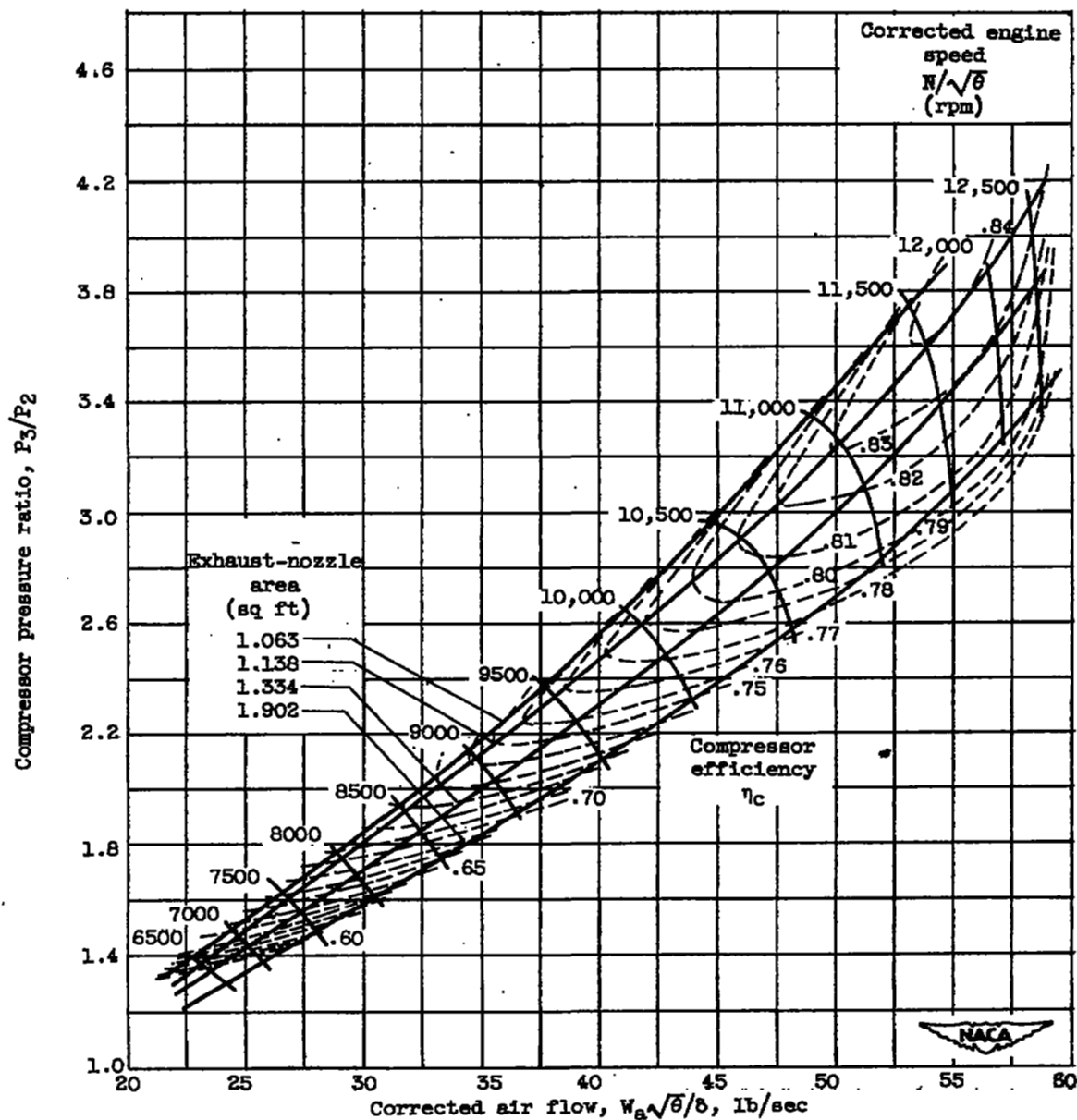


Figure 5. - Cross section of engine showing location of instrumentation.

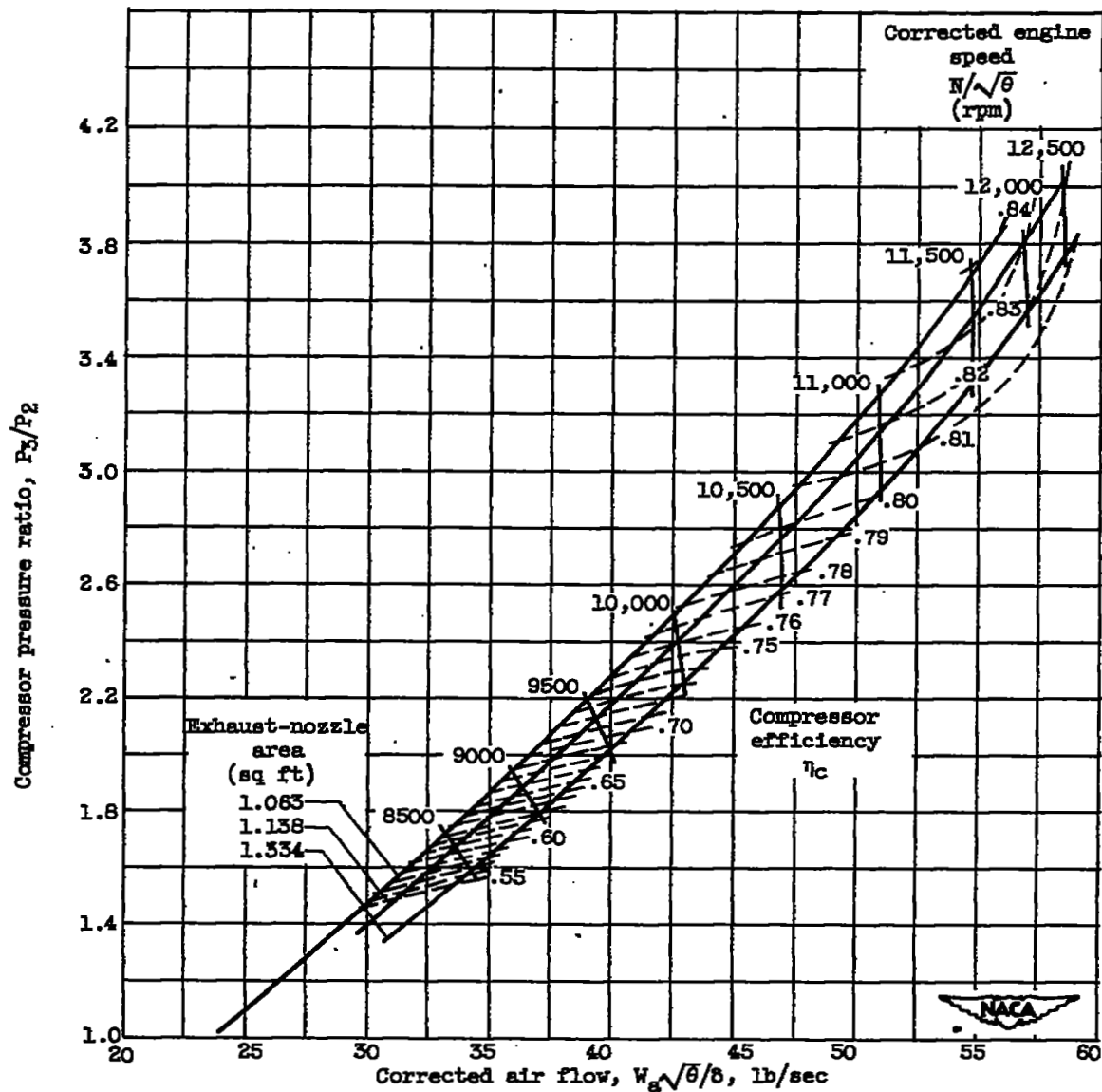


(a) Flight Mach number, 0.28; altitude, 5000 feet; Reynolds number index, 1.008.



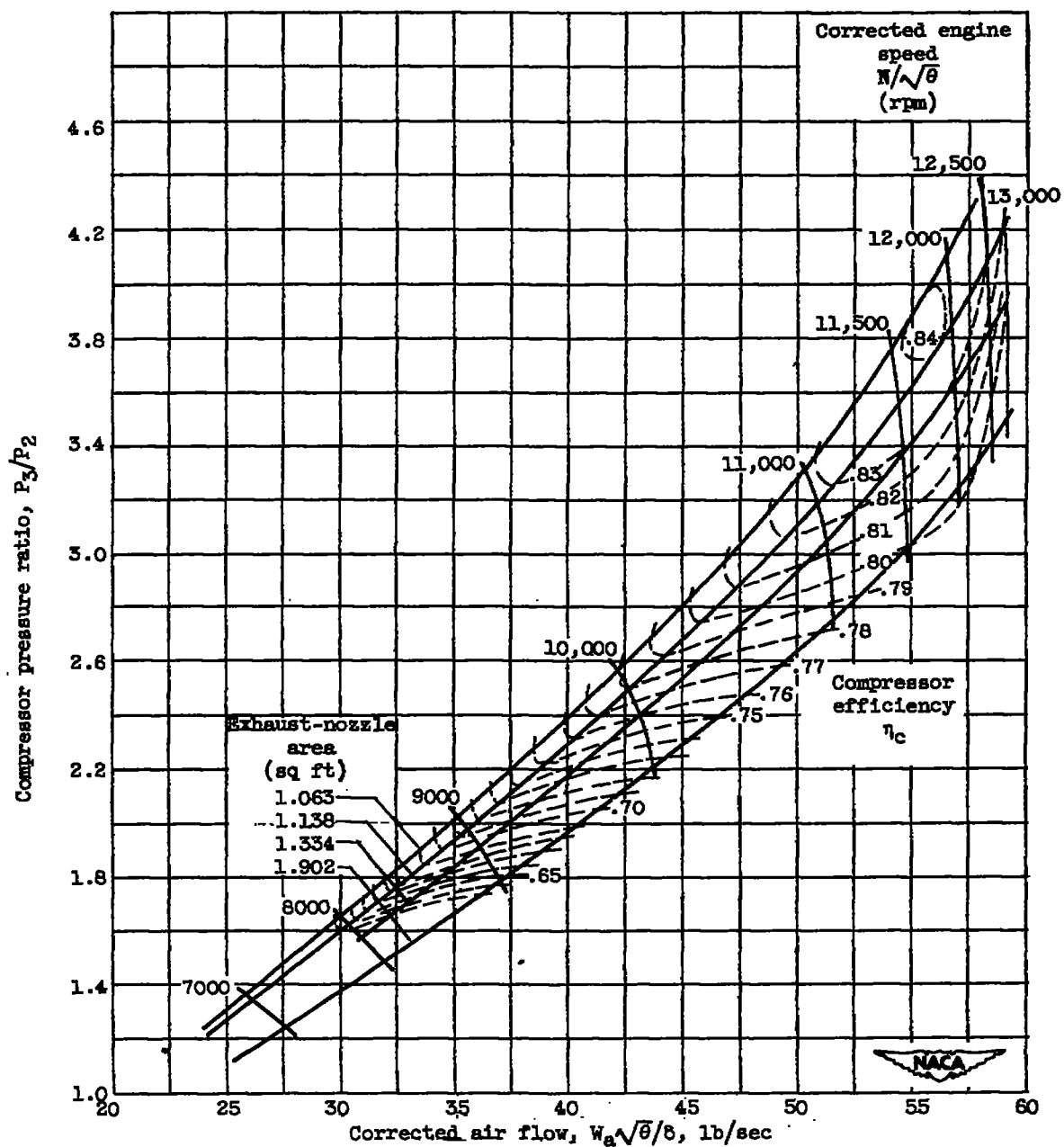
(b) Flight Mach number, 0.53; altitude, 10,000 feet; Reynolds number index, 0.857.

Figure 6. - Continued. Compressor performance map.



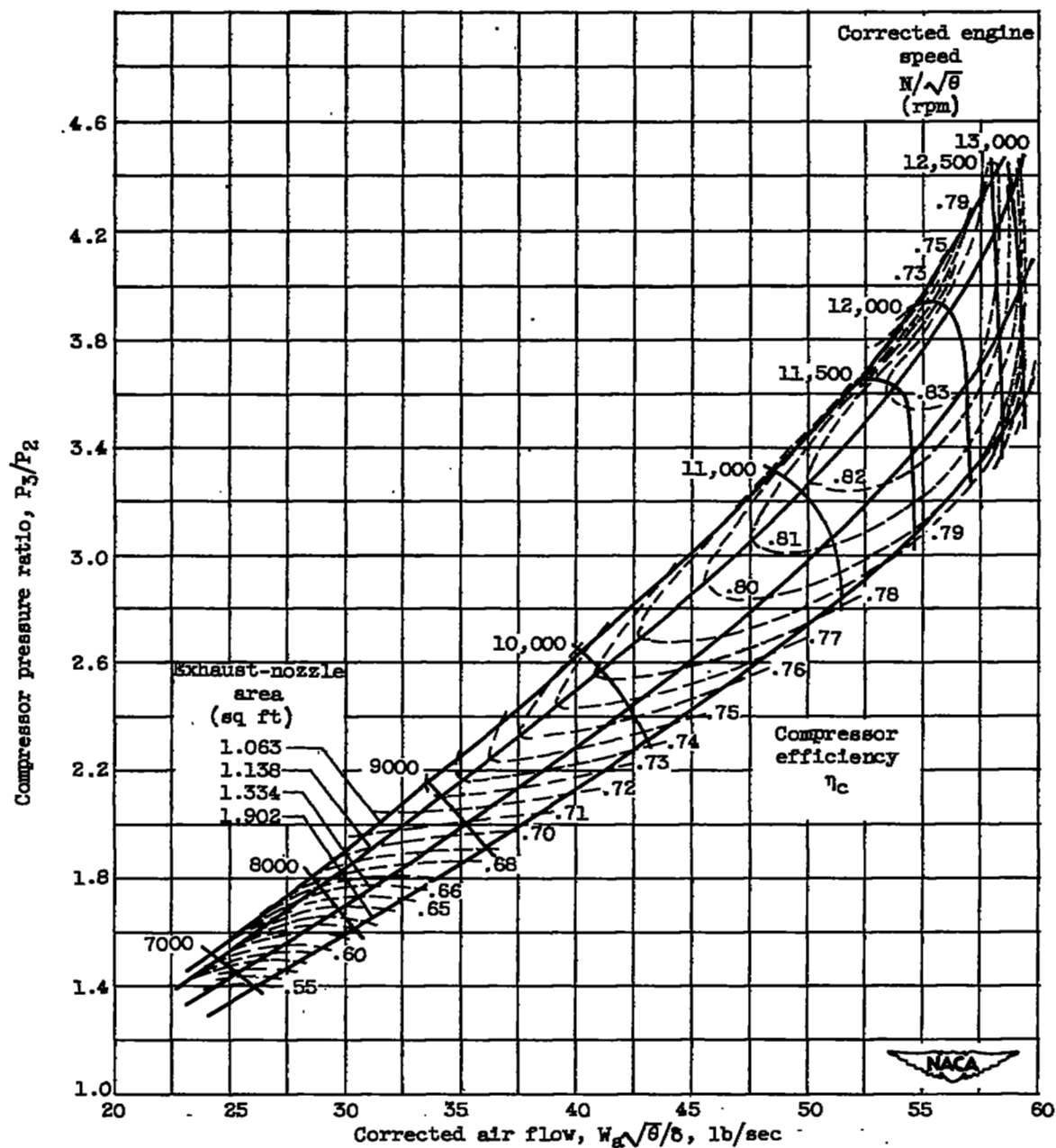
(c) Flight Mach number, 1.05; altitude, 25,000 feet; Reynolds number index, 0.739.

Figure 6. - Continued. Compressor performance map.



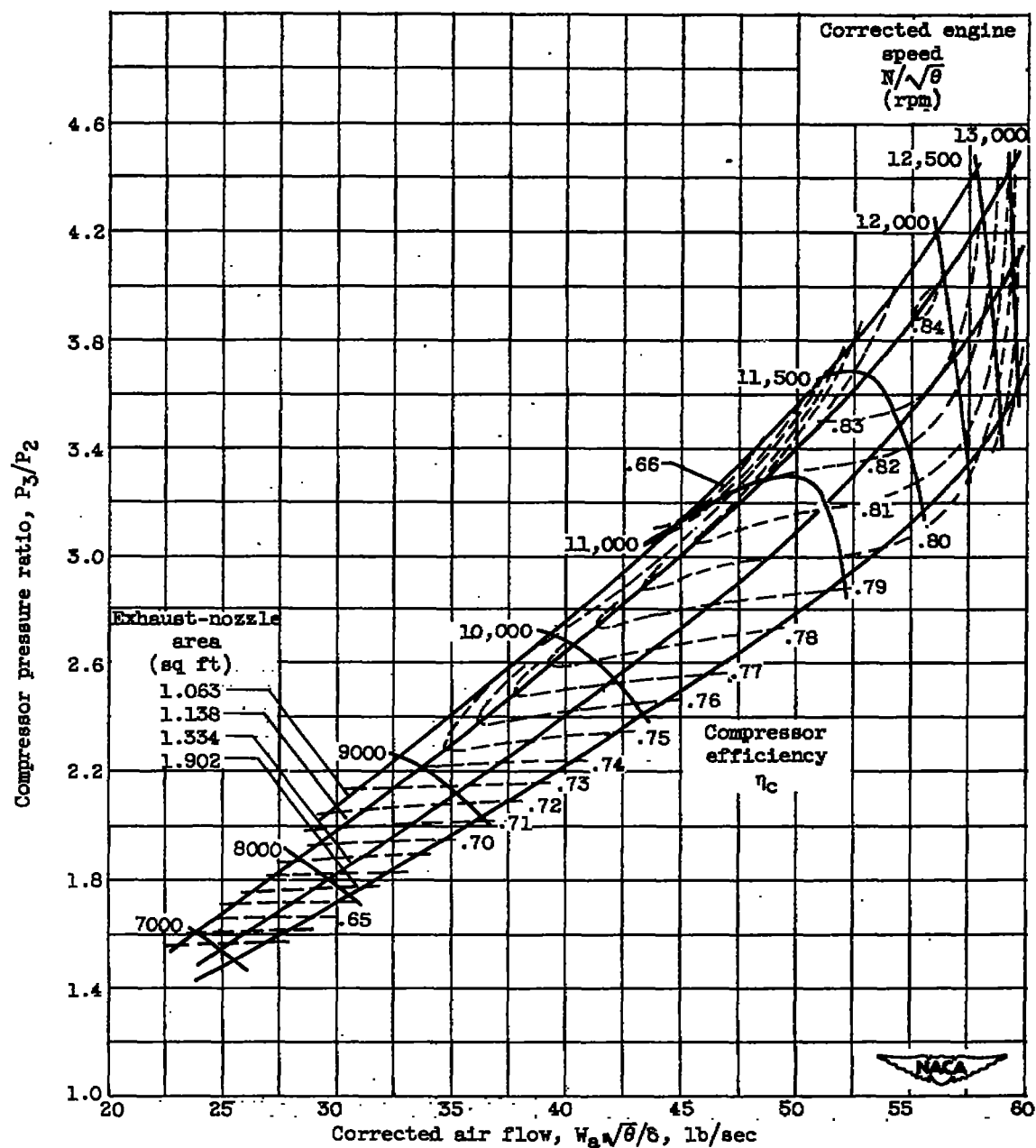
(d) Flight Mach number, 0.79; altitude, 25,000 feet; Reynolds number index, 0.616.

Figure 6. - Continued. Compressor performance map.



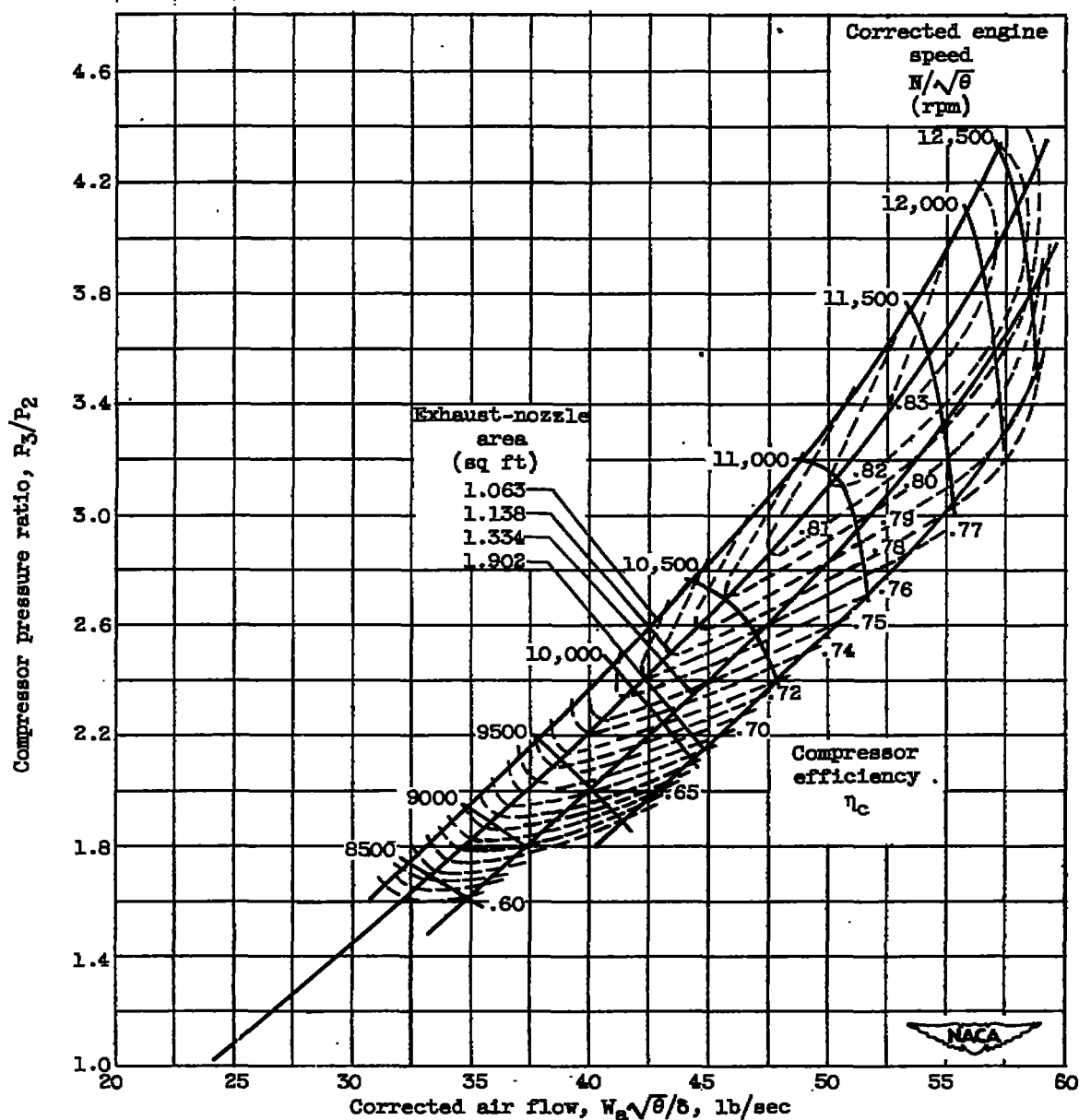
(e) Flight Mach number, 0.53; altitude, 25,000 feet; Reynolds number index, 0.534.

Figure 6. - Continued. Compressor performance map.



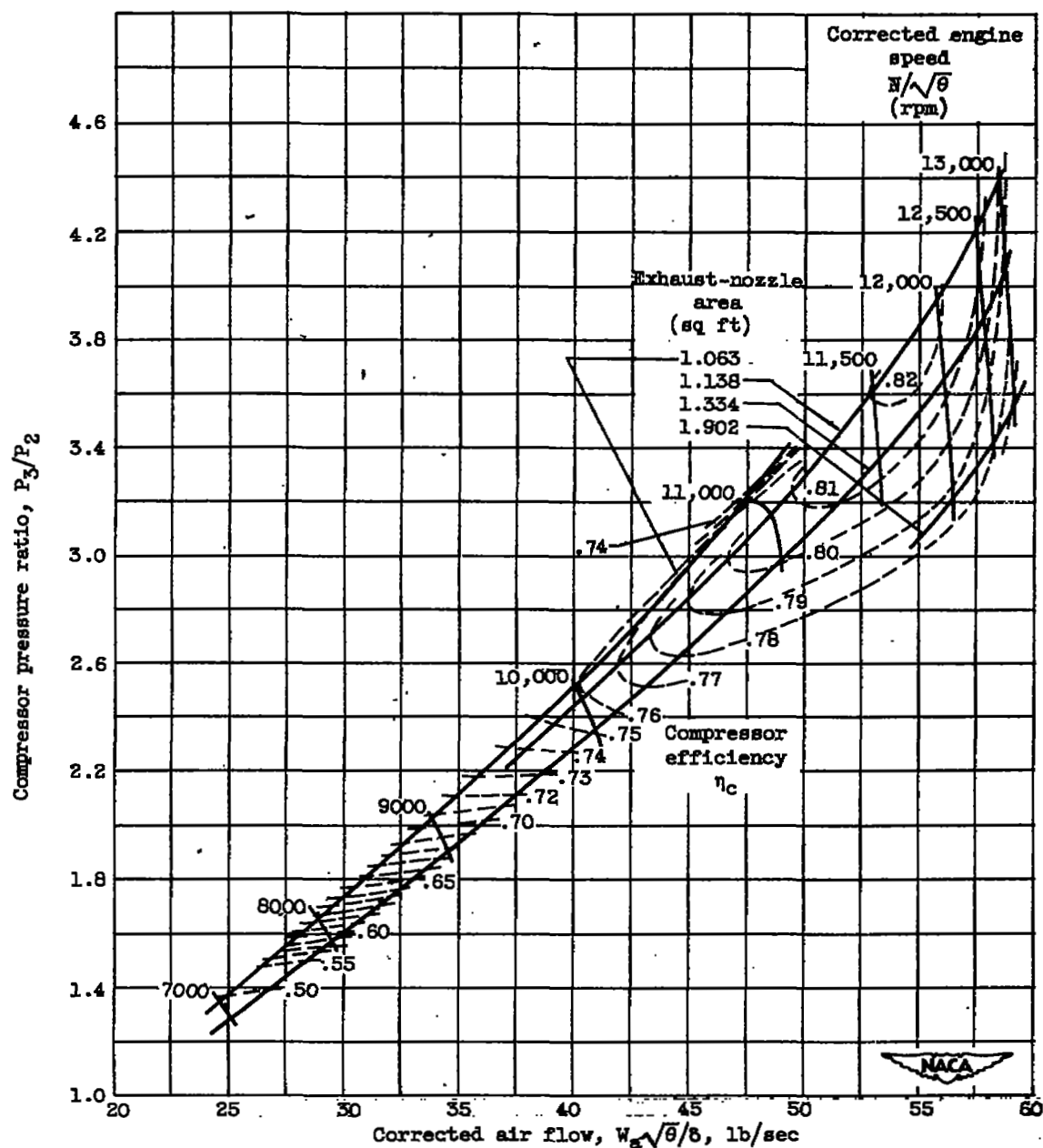
(f) Flight Mach number, 0.28; altitude, 25,000 feet; Reynolds number index, 0.470.

Figure 6. - Continued. Compressor performance map.



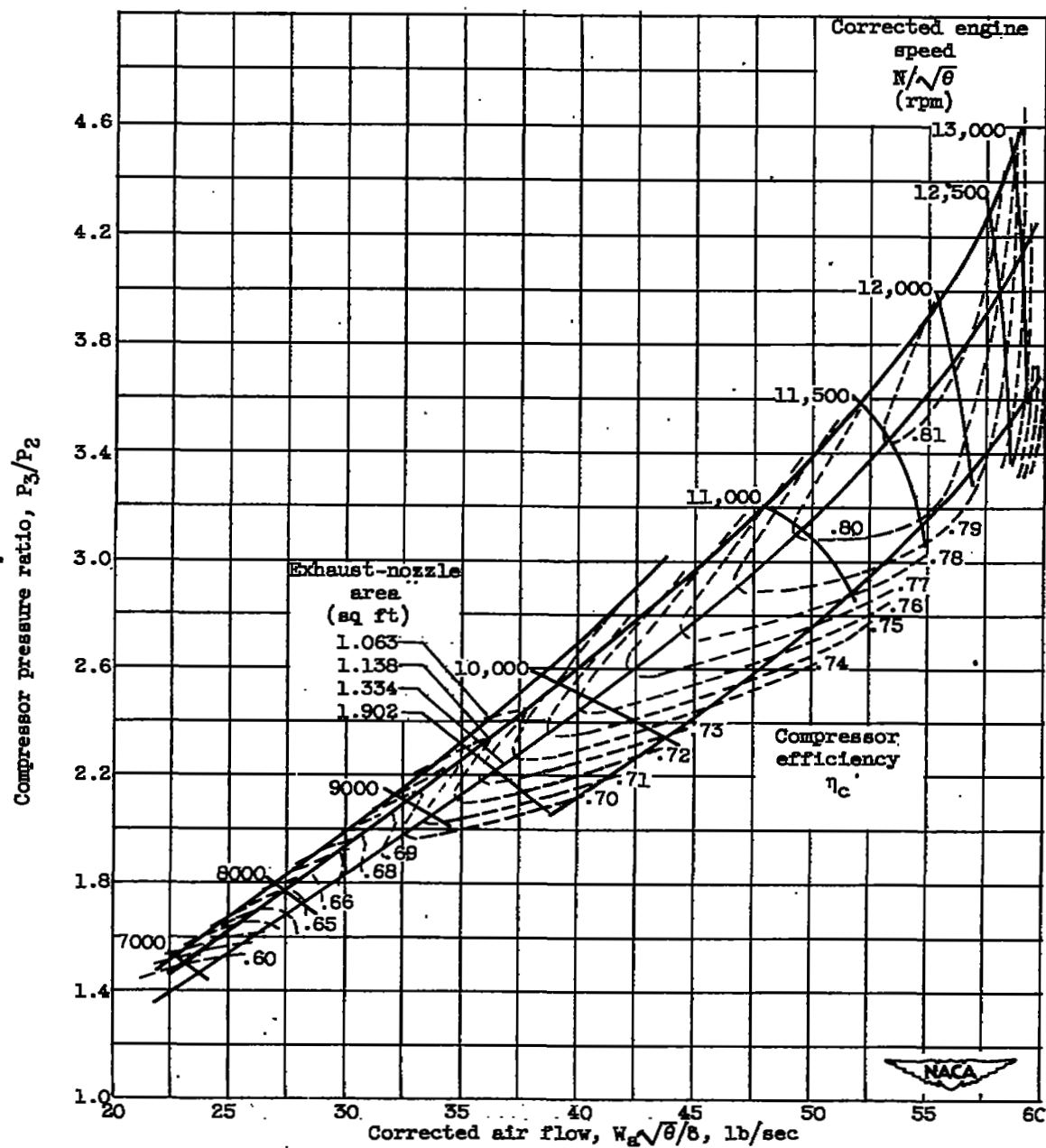
(g) Flight Mach number, 1.05; altitude, 40,000 feet; Reynolds number index, 0.417.

Figure 6. - Continued. Compressor performance map.



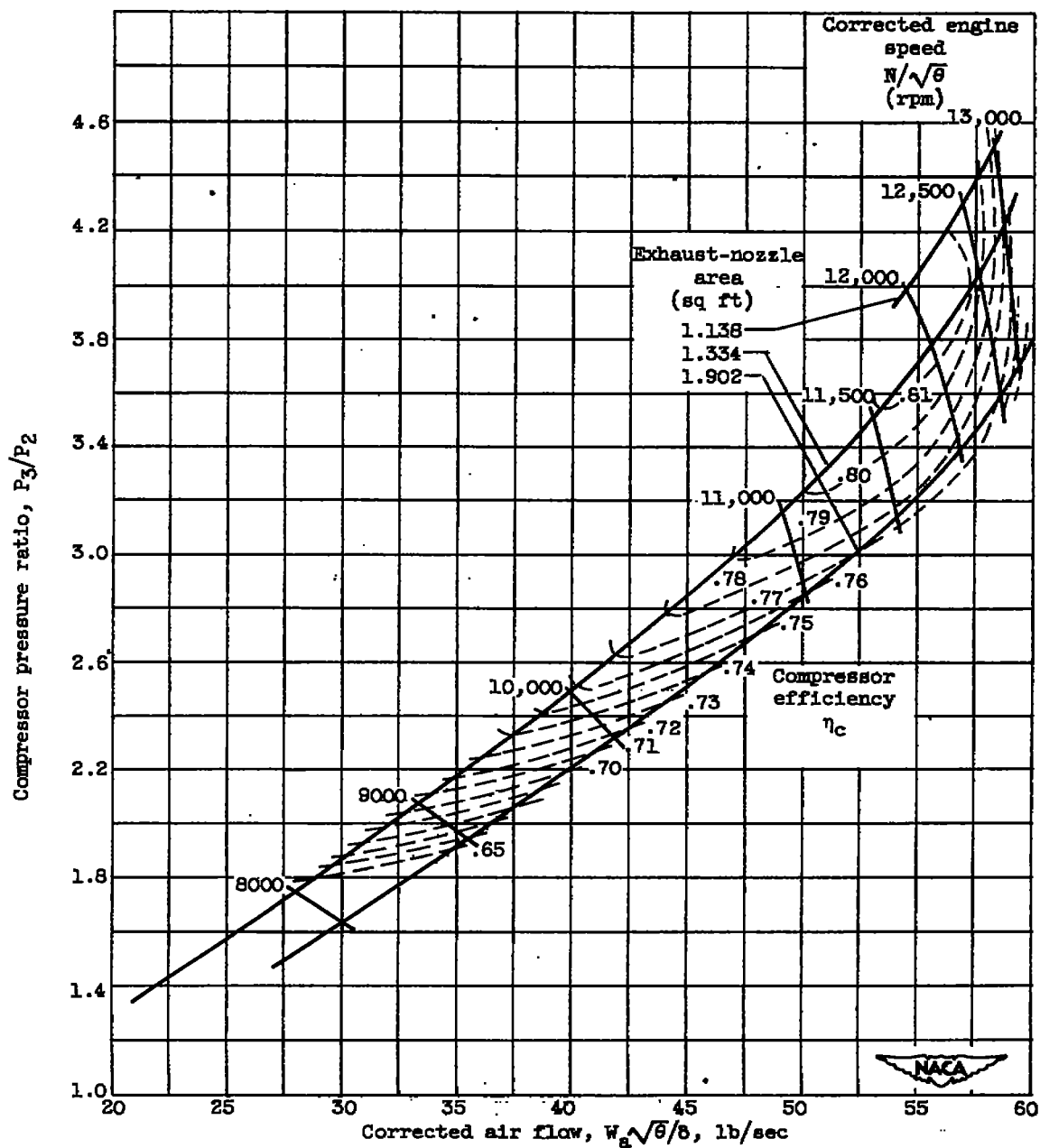
(h) Flight Mach number, 0.79; altitude, 40,000 feet; Reynolds number index, 0.338.

Figure 6. - Continued. Compressor performance map.



(1) Flight Mach number, 0.53; altitude, 40,000 feet; Reynolds number index, 0.268.

Figure 6. - Continued. Compressor performance map.



(j) Flight Mach number, 0.53; altitude, 47,000 feet; Reynolds number index, 0.196.

Figure 6. - Continued. Compressor performance map.

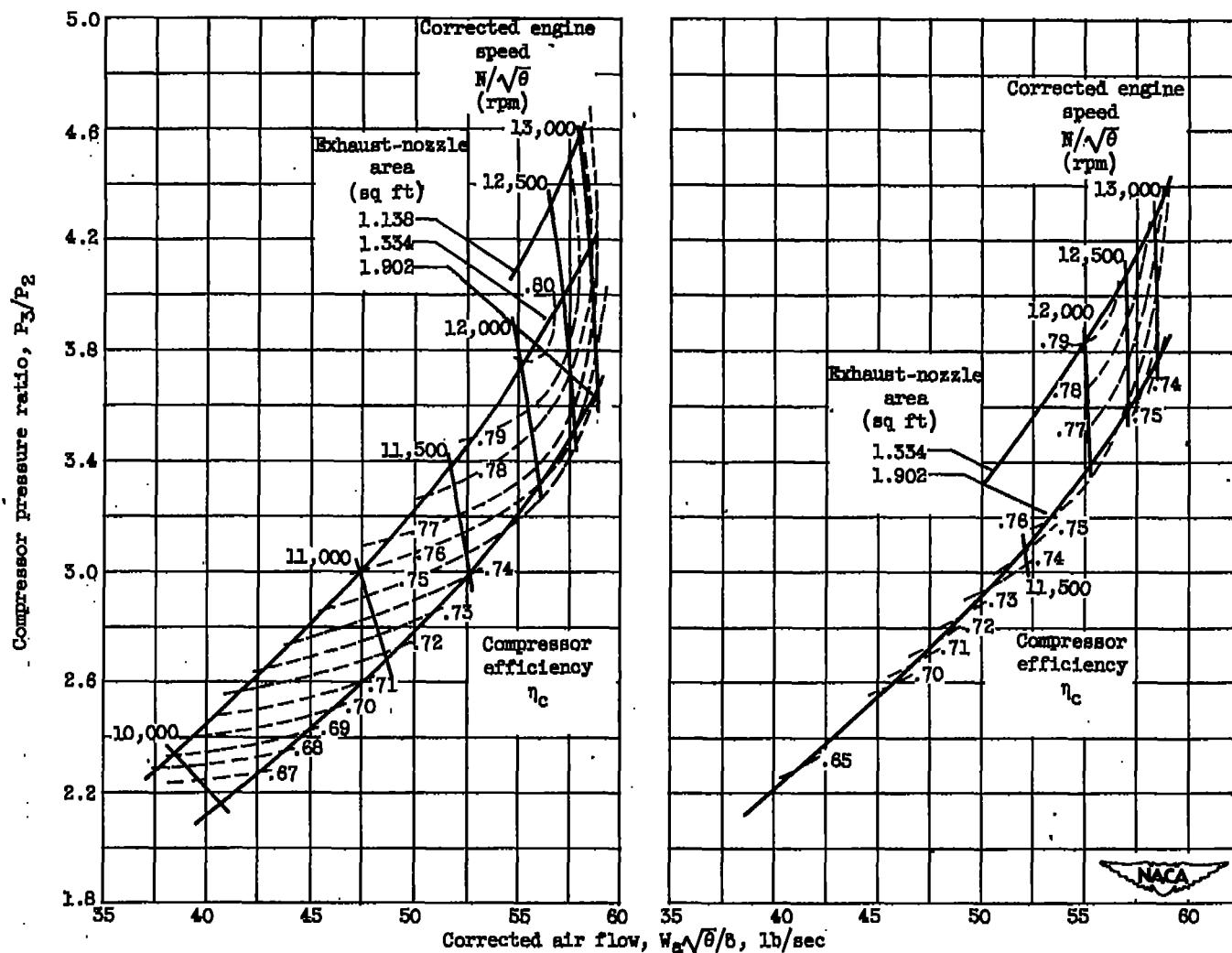
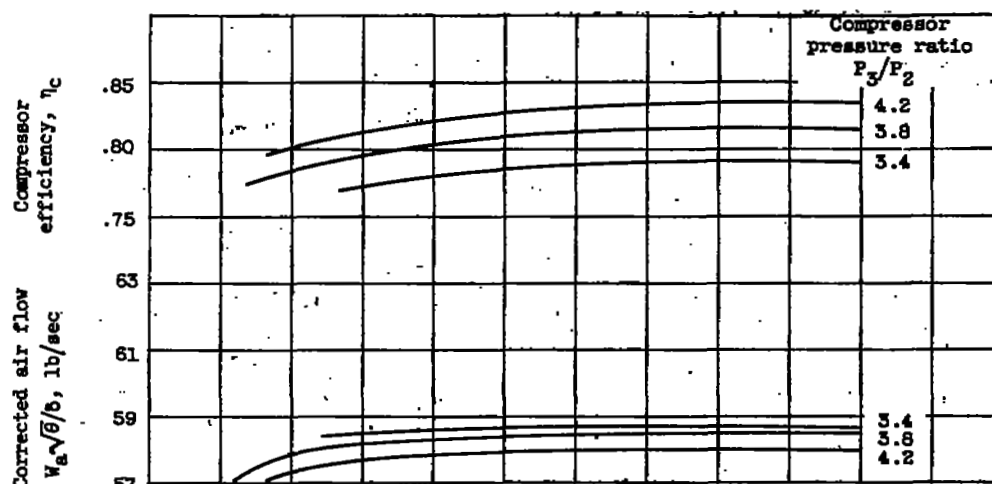
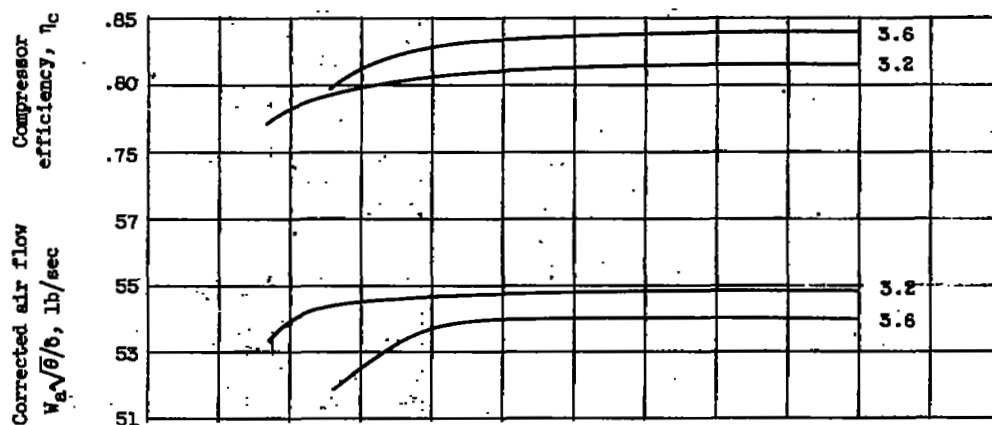


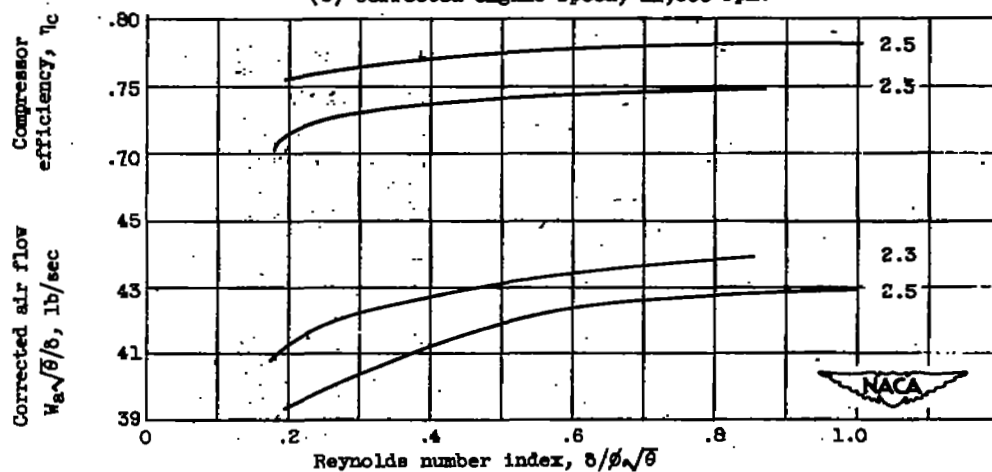
Figure 6. - Concluded. Compressor performance map.



(a) Corrected engine speed, 12,500 rpm.



(b) Corrected engine speed, 11,500 rpm.



(c) Corrected engine speed, 10,000 rpm.

Figure 7. - Effect of Reynolds number index on compressor performance.

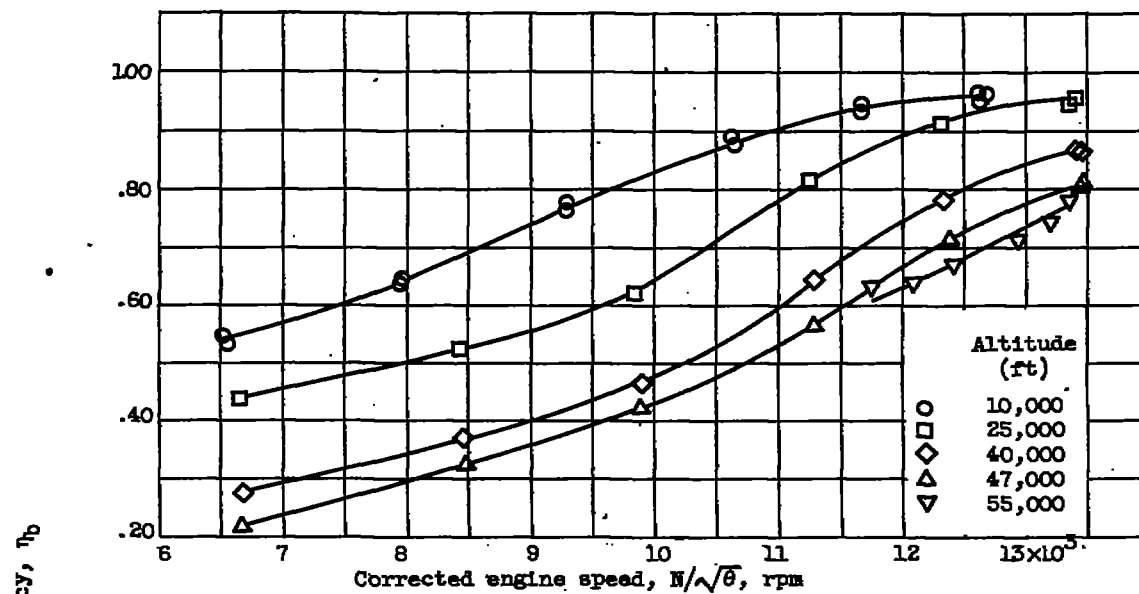


Figure 8. - Effect of corrected engine speed and altitude on combustion efficiency. Flight Mach number, 0.53; exhaust-nozzle area, 1.334 square feet.

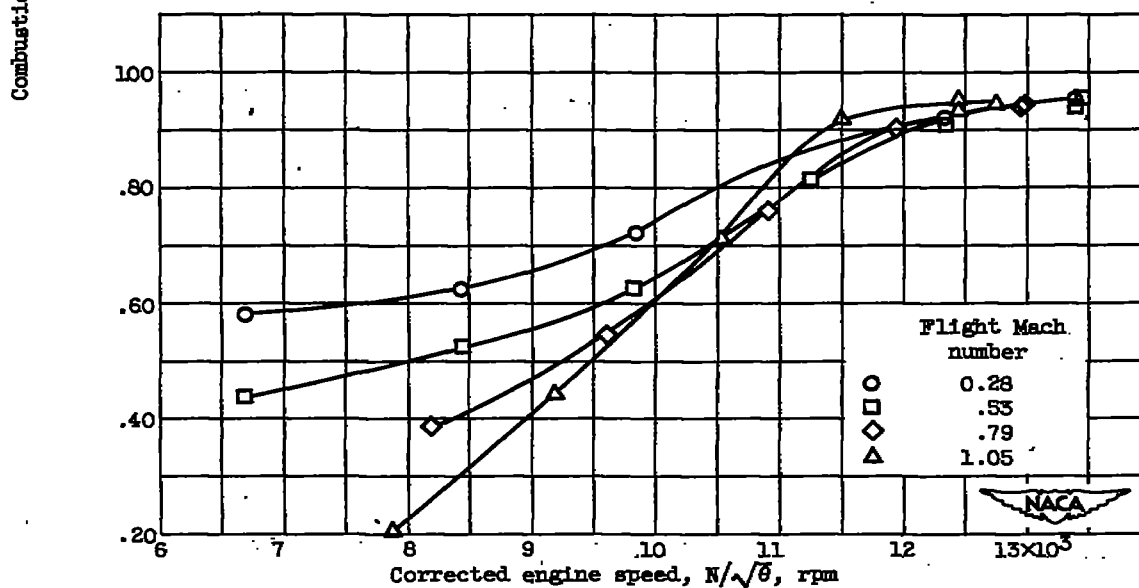


Figure 9. - Effect of corrected engine speed and flight Mach number on combustion efficiency. Altitude, 25,000 feet; exhaust-nozzle area, 1.334 square feet.

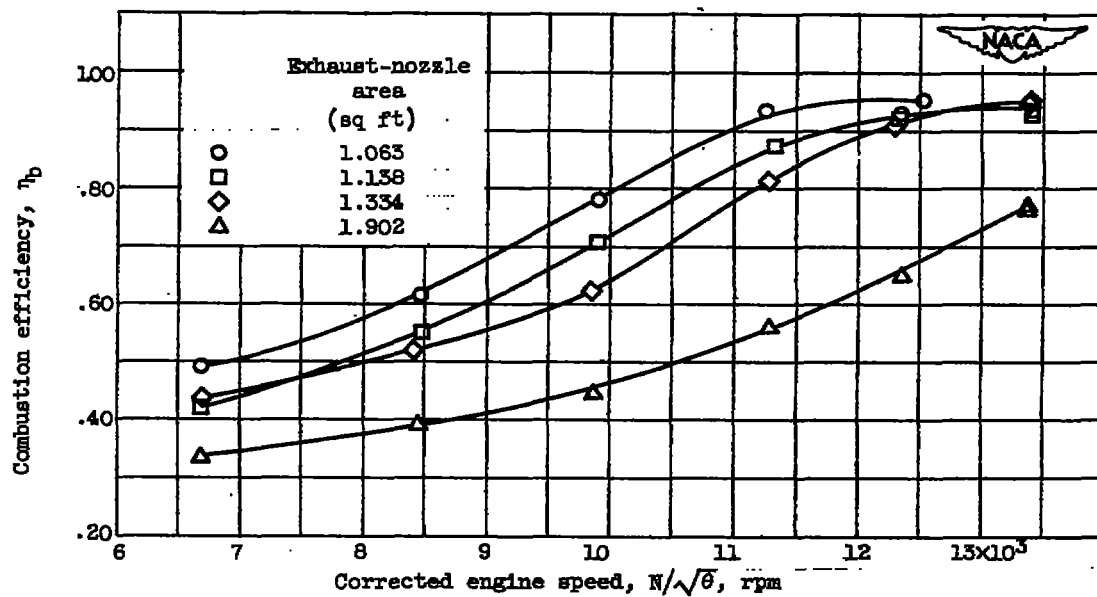


Figure 10. - Effect of corrected engine speed and exhaust-nozzle area on combustion efficiency. Altitude, 25,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.53.

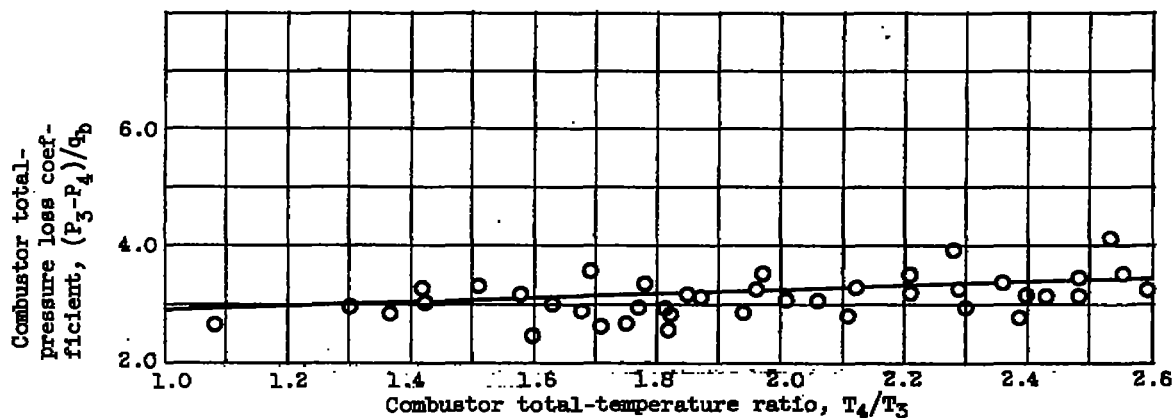


Figure 11. - Variation of combustor total-pressure loss coefficient with combustor temperature ratio.

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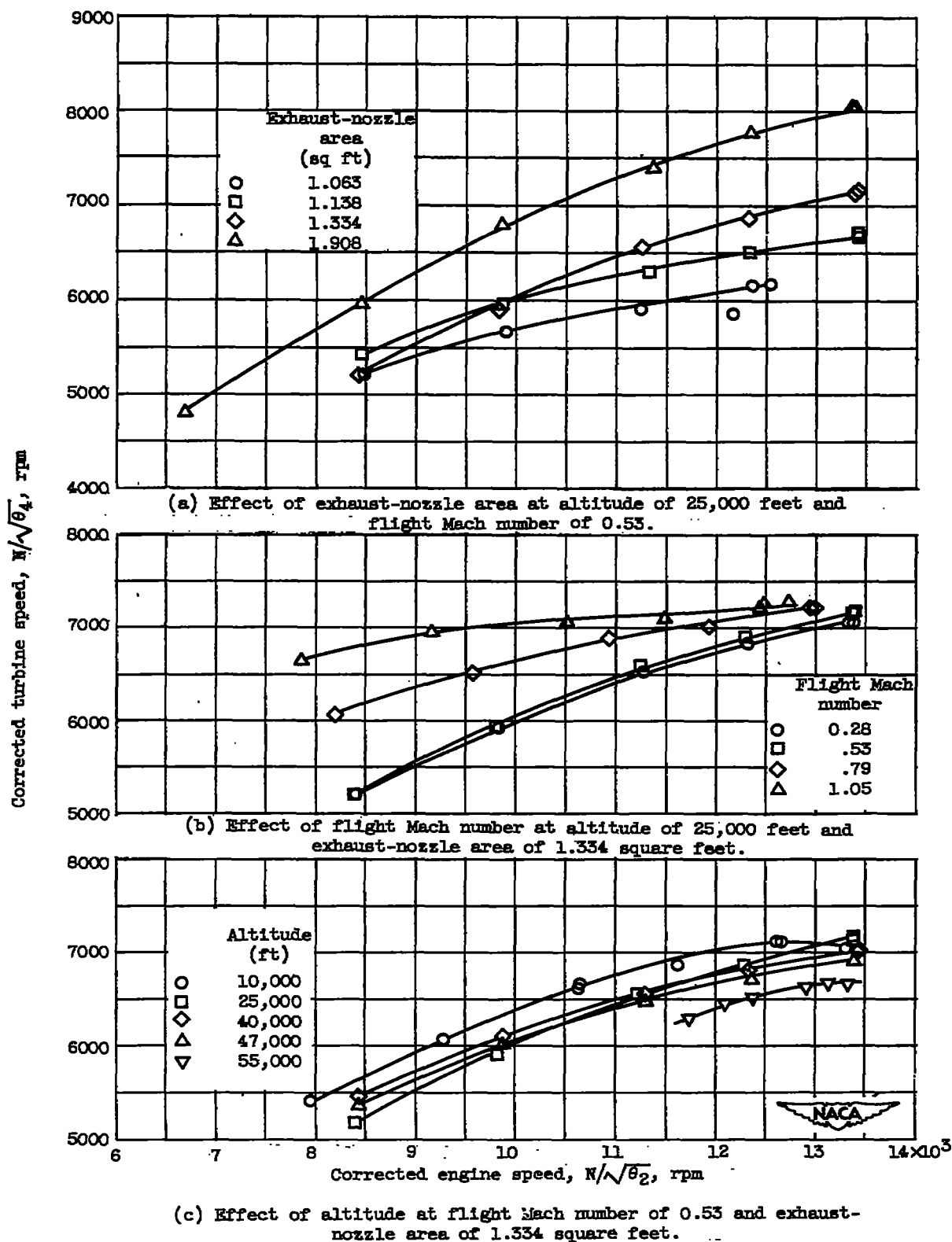


Figure 12.- Effect of corrected engine speed, exhaust-nozzle area, flight Mach number, and altitude on corrected turbine speed.

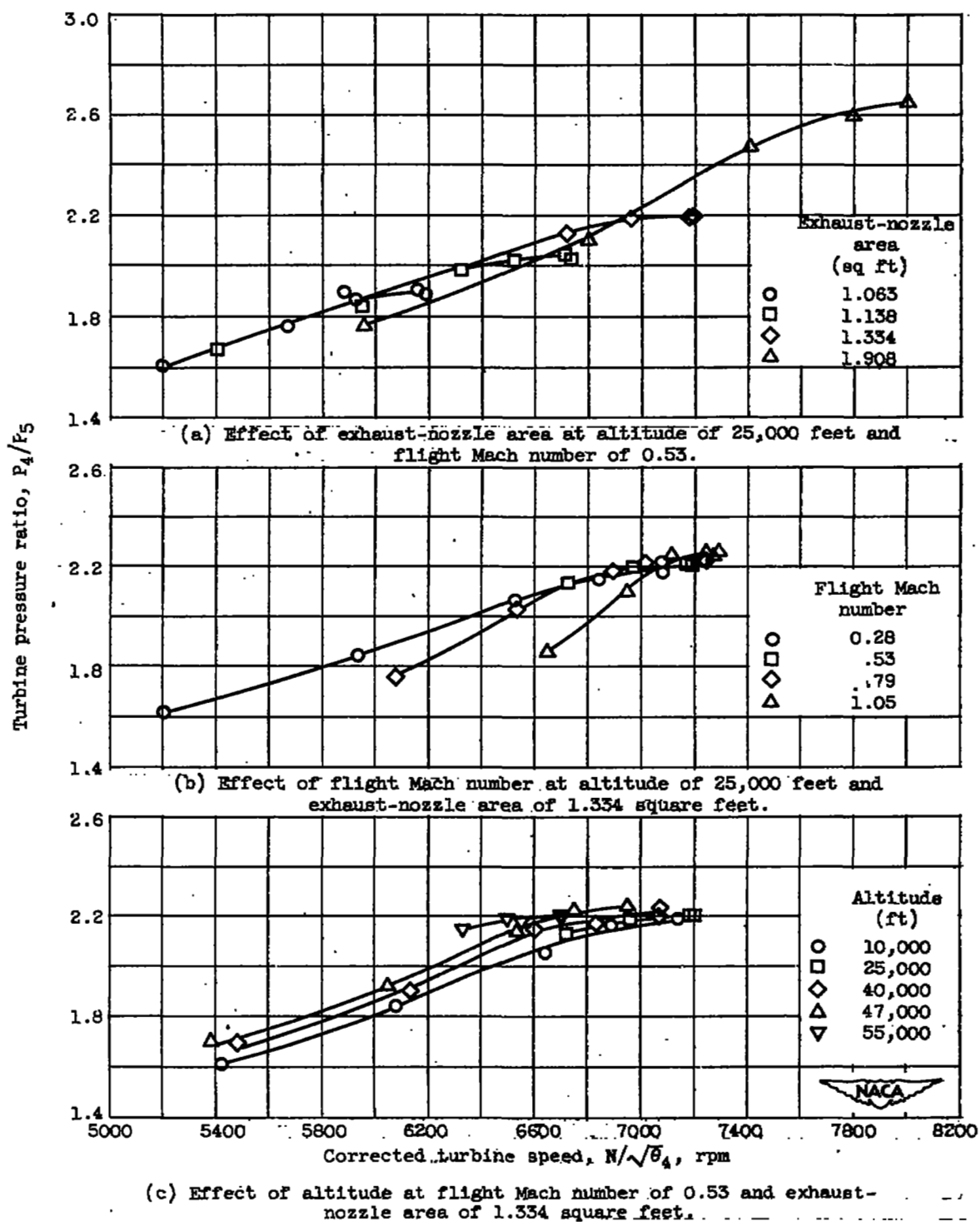


Figure 13. - Effect of corrected turbine speed, exhaust-nozzle area, flight Mach number, and altitude on turbine pressure ratio.

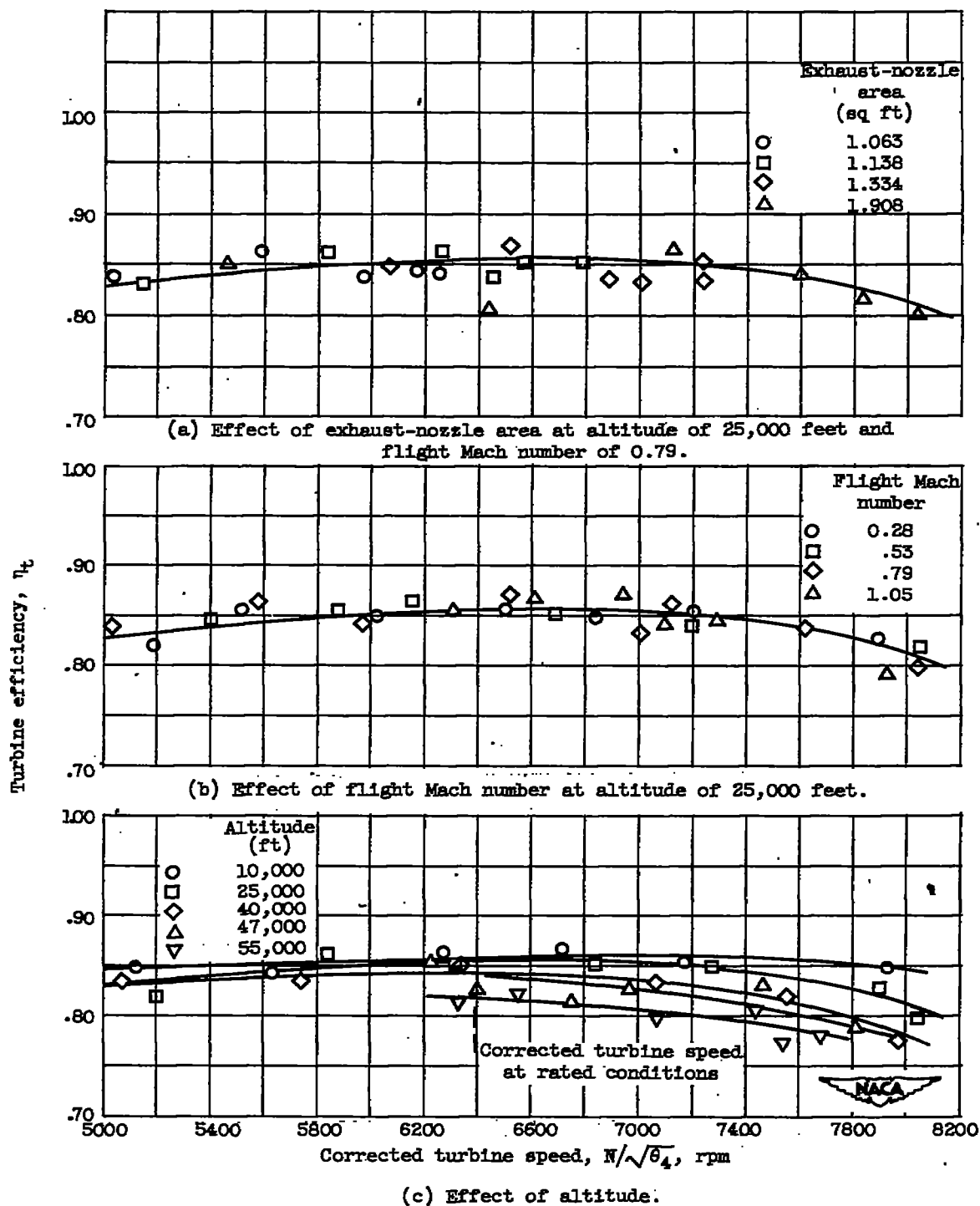


Figure 14. - Effect of corrected turbine speed, exhaust-nozzle area, flight Mach number, and altitude on turbine efficiency.

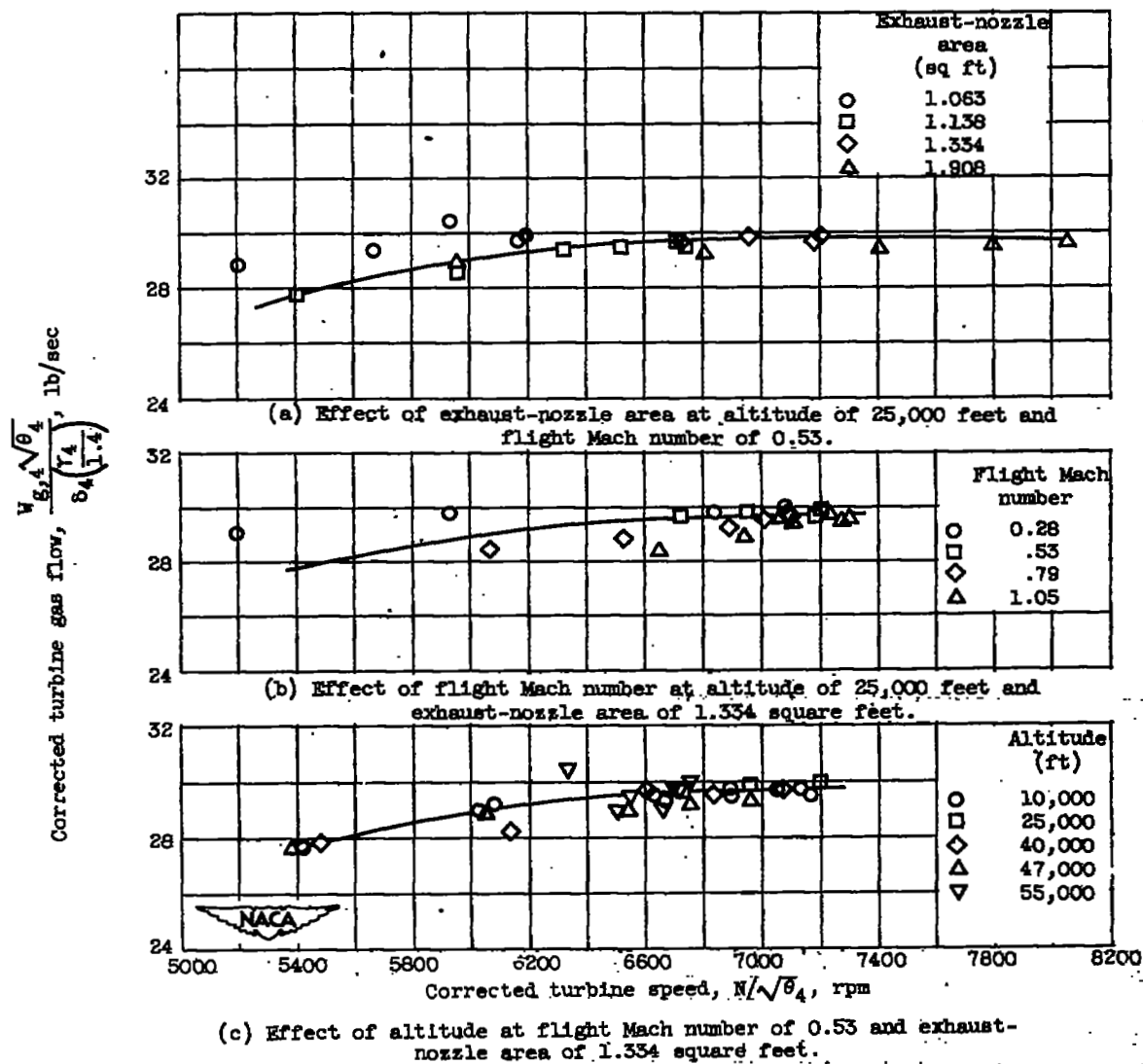


Figure 15. - Effect of corrected turbine speed, exhaust-nozzle area, flight Mach number, and altitude on corrected turbine gas flow.

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